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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday cloudy, possible rain later Temp. 10-18 (50-50); Friday, cloudy, rain at times. LONDON: Thursday, cloudy, intervals, showers. Temp. 11-6 (52-43). Friday, similar. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 19-4 (66-39) NEW YORK: Thursday, partly cloudy Temp 9-1 (48-34).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Shs 6.00
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	£2.00
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior
Finland	3.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M	Portugal	15 Esc
Great Britain	15 P.	Spain	30 Ptas
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 6	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 5
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur)	20 Cts
Israel	1.5 5.00	Yugoslavia	12 D

Ireland: Is the Diaspora Finally Over?

New Industries Are Now Creating Thousands of Jobs in the West

By R. W. Apple Jr.

GALWAY, Ireland, March 16 (NYT).—There is an unmistakable romance about the West of Ireland. In its place names: Galway, Moycullen, Castlebar, Connemara. In the sweet tenor of its voices. In its dry stone walls, which cut the fields into neat rectangles, eternally green no matter how dreary the winter skies.

But, until very recently, most people here grew up in the melancholy knowledge that one day they would have to leave their beautiful countryside, to seek jobs in Dublin or perhaps in Britain or America. Much of the land is boggy or rocky, families were large, and this corner of the country was almost as underdeveloped as India.

The population of northwestern Ireland fell from 800,000 in 1845, just before the Great Famine, to 260,000 a year or so ago. In the villages of County Mayo and County Galway, they still tell stories about the "death boats" that crossed the Atlantic with refugees from the hunger of the 1840s and about the "American wakes" at which parents said good-bye forever to children who would never be able to afford the return fare.

One day last week, a shopkeeper named Feeney mentioned matter-of-factly that his father was the only one of 11 children who lived out his days in Ireland. His 10 brothers and sisters all emigrated to the United States in search of work.

Specter Fades

In the last four year, however, the specter of emigration has begun to fade from northwestern Ireland as the result of a determined campaign of industrial development, part of a nationwide program that has had exceptional success here. At a time when the violence in Northern Ireland is hobbling economic progress there, the efforts of the government of the Irish Republic are changing the face of Mayo and Galway.

"This generation," said Thomas Callanan, one of the earnest salesman of Irish development, "has the opportunity to fulfill the Irish dream, which is simply to stay at home and earn a living."



Gemini.

U.S. companies are playing a key part in the program, attracted by a series of special incentives — Ireland's membership in the European Common Market and by the availability of a labor force that speaks English and has never had the chance, as one executive put it, to "develop the bad habits" of British workers.

Serious problems remain, of course. Now that Ireland is no longer exporting its excess population, unemployment has risen to 10 per cent of the work force.

One still sees mule-drawn hay wagons on the back roads. But turn a corner, and there is the new plant of the Hollister Co. of Chicago, manufacturers of hospital supplies, with a parking lot full of shiny, multicolored sedans. Visit Killala, a hamlet of 450 souls in the northeastern corner of Mayo, and there, incongruously strolling the streets, are the Japanese executives who are supervising a half-million-dollar synthetic fiber plant for the Asahi interests.

In four years, 5,300 new jobs have been created, and projects that will create 6,300 more have been approved. No longer does the region lose 4,000 young men and women a year.

Success stories abound—Peter McCarthy, an executive at the A. T. Cross Co., makers of pens, home after 17 years in America; John O'Reilly of Hollister, home after a sojourn in Kenya; Richard Farrell, a jaunty 50-year-old, returned from London to work as a warehouse boss. "Never," he said, "have I been as content."

Mike Togher was recruited by the Digital Equipment Corp. as a night watchman. Now he is a project engineer. Patrick Butler, now 34, tried farming in New Zealand, farming in Ireland and running a guesthouse, but he was still earning only about $25 a week when he went to work five years ago for Travenol Laboratories, another manufacturer of medical equipment. He joined Travenol as a janitor and now makes $175 a week as a production supervisor.

The Irish diaspora, as a local educator calls it, is gradually being reversed.

In the early years of the program, British concerns were the largest investors in Ireland, but since 1975, U.S. companies have been the pacesetters. Their profits, like those of other participants in the program, are tax-free until 1990, and they have benefited from direct government grants for capital assets and for worker-training programs. Some have leased factories from the industrial development authority.

"Maybe I'm living in a dream world," commented R.D. Kahler of Minneapolis, who runs a big Thermo King Corp. plant in Galway that ships refrigeration units all over Europe, the Middle East and Africa, "but we've found these people fantastically easy to work with."

Full of Enthusiasm

"The product they turn out is as good or better than what we make at home, and they're full of enthusiasm," he added. "When we finished our first 32 units, bound for Germany, the people on the line spontaneously cheered themselves."

Like the other manufacturers, Thermo King must import almost all its raw materials, because Ireland still lacks a basic steel industry and most of the other accountrements of a developed economy. Asahi had to build a special port facility and a special rail siding to bring in the chemicals needed for its processes.

There are other problems as well. Seamus Keathing, the Galway County manager, worries that the new plants are creating a class of Irish and other managers who stand apart from the rest of the population and who will eventually reject traditional Irish values.

Although Ireland's environmental controls are probably stiffer than any others in Europe, they have not avoided controversy. The Schering-Plough Corp. canceled plans for a plant, a Raybestos plant was delayed, and the Asahi plant is still the subject of intensive debate.

Asahi chose a site at the mouth of the River Moy for its

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Kinshasa Suggests a Cuban Role

Fighting Spreading in Zaire; U.S. and Belgium Speed Aid

From Wire Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire, March 16—With U.S. and Belgian military and medical equipment on the way, Zaire today waged a widening fight near the Angolan border against invaders it strongly suggested were led by Cuban mercenaries with the support of Moscow.

"For diplomatic reasons, we haven't mentioned those countries responsible [for the invasion] by name, but we assume intelligent observers will figure it out for themselves," a Zairian Embassy official said in Brussels.

In Washington, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told congressmen that while the fighting in Zaire would become "a dangerous situation" if it interrupted that country's copper production, the United States has "no hard information" that Cubans or foreign forces are involved.

Rather, Mr Vance said, the invaders into Zaire's copper-rich Shaba Province are mainly Katanga gendarmes who had sought refuge in neighboring Angola after the Katanga secessionist movement was smashed a decade ago. Shaba is the new name for Katanga.

All the same, the United States responded to an appeal from Zaire by sending two planeloads of military and medical supplies. Mr. Vance told the House International Relations Committee today that the shipments, which U.S. officials say include no arms, are valued at nearly $2 million, nearly double a State Department official's estimate of yesterday.

One chartered U.S. cargo plane left Dover Air Force Base, Del., yesterday. A second is due to leave later this week.

Mobutu Foes Wire Carter

Leftist group sincluding exiled opponents of President Mobutu Sese Seko have scoffed at suggestions that the fighting is the work of foreigners, calling it a "popular uprising" to topple a regime they say is "supported by powerful imperialists."

A Zairian opposition group based in Belgium cabled President Carter today to protest his granting of emergency aid.

"The Mobutu regime is a military dictatorship which does not respect human rights," the group said. "We ask to give no aid to the Kinshasa government."

In addition to a U.S. shipment of medicines, parachutes, combat rations, backpacks and other material, two Belgian transport planes with arms shipments were also on the way to Zaire, Belgian officials announced.

The government-run Zaire News Agency said the invaders, "a force of about 5,000, led by mercenaries from across the Atlantic," were using the same kind of weapons "as those formerly used in Angola by the Russo-Cuban coalition helping the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]."

The agency said the overseas mercenaries were being "supported by a third country for the needs of ideological conquest."

An estimated 10,000 Cuban troops wtih Soviet-made weapons remain in Angola from a contingent of some 14,000 that helped the MPLA win control of the former Portuguese colony last year.

The Zaire agency report said that among the weapons being used by the invaders were 122-mm rockets and long-range missiles, but it did not elaborate on possible casualties or property damage.

There were still no official casualty reports from the battle zone some 900 miles south of Kinshasa. But State Department officials in Washington said they had "reports that the activities are now beyond the three towns" Zaire said were captured by the invaders late last week.

Zaire government sources said their troops were in contact along a 60-mile front between Sando and Kisenge.

The State Department said today that 41 Americans have been evacuated from west Shaba. Department spokesman Frederick Brown said 74 Americans remain in the area, including 10 missionaries under house arrest in two locations. Mr. Brown said eight missionaries being detained in Katanga were in contact yes-

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Associated Press.

Kamal Jumblat, who was assassinated yesterday, is shown in Paris during 1976 visit.

Headed Leftist Coalition

Jumblat Is Assassinated in Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 16 (NYT).—One of Lebanon's most powerful political leaders, Kamal Jumblat, was assassinated today at his home district of Chouf, southeast of here.

Mr. Jumblat was driving on the mountain road to his village, Al Mukhtarah, when he was ambushed outside the village of Baaklin, about 18 miles from here.

His car came under machine-gun fire, killing him, his driver and bodyguard. They were all later taken to Mukhtara, where Mr. Jumblat was living in virtual retirement since Syrian troops of the Arab peace-keeping force came here five months ago to end the civil war.

A police communiqué issued tonight said that four unidentified men in a car assassinated Mr. Jumblat at an intersection near Baaklin. The men, who were armed with three Soviet-made Kalashnikov machine guns and a pistol, later abandoned the vehicle, hijacked another car and escaped, the statement said.

There was a lot of shooting in the air, both in Moslem west Beirut and Christian east Beirut this evening. The Moslems fired in anger and grief, the Christians, according to witnesses, in jubilation.

Three persons were reported killed by stray bullets in west Beirut by this evening.

Mr. Jumblat, 59, the head of a coalition of 11 leftist and Moslem parties, most of which maintained their own militias during their 18 months of fighting against rightist Christians.

The parties included Mr. Jumblat's own Progressive Socialist party, and the Soviet-oriented Lebanese Communist party.

Mr. Jumblat was also the head of a large Druze clan, which provided his main power base.

The Druzes are adherents of an esoteric religion that broke away from Islam in the 11th century. Numbering about 600,000, they now reside mainly in Lebanon, southern Syria and Israel.

The news of Mr. Jumblat's assas-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Along With North Korea and Vietnam

PLO Receives Invitation to UN Speech by Carter

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 16 (NYT).—Representatives of North Korea, Vietnam and the Palestine Liberation Organization have been invited to attend a speech by President Carter and a reception here tomorrow in his honor.

Those invitations—and additional ones—were issued by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim after the United States dropped a request that would have limited attendance at the functions of the world organization's 147 member countries.

The original U.S. request was seen by diplomats here as an effort to exclude the PLO, inasmuch as Mr. Carter had said recently that he favored improved relations with North Korea and Vietnam. But the limitation would also have had the effect of barring such nonmembers as Switzerland, Monaco, South Korea and the Vatican.

They are now to be invited along with a group of organizations with offices here that have observer status.

The PLO can be expected to be represented in the General Assembly hall, where Mr. Carter will speak, and afterward to send an official to attend the reception to be tendered by Mr. Waldheim, according to Hassan Abdel Rahman, the PLO's deputy observer.

"Since Mr. Waldheim in consultation with the United States has invited the PLO, which implies American agreement to the invitation, we welcome it," he said.

[In Washington, the White House said today that the presence of the PLO at the UN reception for Mr. Carter did not mark any change in the U.S. refusal to recognize the PLO.]

Israel's chief delegate, Chaim Herzog, expressed displeasure. "Of course, we are not pleased to see the PLO invited this time or any other time to the UN," he said.

Spokesmen for North Korea and Vietnam would not say whether they would accept the invitations, and the interest of diplomats focused primarily on the coming U.S. encounter with the PLO.

U.S. officials would not say whether there were political implications in the decision that made possible such a meeting. The United States has refused to recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people and has joined Israel in opposing PLO participation in the Geneva conference on the Middle East.

The original U.S. request to limit the invitations became known here late last week and immediately evoked objections, some from countries that were excluded and others from countries friendly to North Korea, Vietnam and the PLO.

The matter was referred back to the White House and it was agreed to let Mr. Waldheim decide who should be invited.

U.S. Group Upset

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 16 (UPI).—The American Jewish Congress expressed displeasure yesterday over the announcement that the PLO would be invited to attend an appearance of Mr. Carter.

Rights Group Says 1,500 Held By Chile Have 'Disappeared'

By Barbara Burke

PARIS, March 16 (WP).—At least 1,500 political prisoners held by the police have "disappeared" in Chile since the government of Salvador Allende was overthrown in 1973, Amnesty International said today.

At a news conference here that was described as the first step in an international campaign to call attention to the plight of political prisoners around the world, the London-based human rights organization said that it had "complete documentation" to show the arrest of 500 prisoners whom the Chilean police claim to have never taken into custody.

Amnesty International spokesmen at the news conference called the overall figure of 1,500 a "conservative estimate." The Chilean government has denied that it is responsible in any way for disappearances of its political opponents.

The group, which called on President Augusto Pinochet to fulfill his 1975 promise to investigate the disappearances, released photographs of 218 missing prisoners along with lists of several hundred others and detailed case histories of 30.

Carter Statements

Amnesty International officials here said that news conferences would be held in Washington and London next week to discuss Argentina. They welcomed recent statements on human rights by President Carter and other leaders, but said that their new campaign was not directly related to these statements.

Chilean lawyer Jose Zalaquett, 35, who was arrested twice before being exiled in April of last year, told newsmen that the disappearances are an attempt by the Chilean government "to avoid the pressure of world opinion by giving the impression that there are no more arrests in Chile."

He said that while the government released more than 300 prisoners in September and November of last year, it has done nothing for the "disappeared" prisoners or for several hundred prisoners sentenced or waiting for trial by military tribunals.

He reported that fewer political arrests were made last year than in 1975, but said that the percentage of prisoners who are arrested and then not heard of again has increased.

Low-Key Reception

U.S. Group Arrives in Hanoi for Talks on GIs

HANOI, March 16 (AP).—The U.S. presidential commission to Vietnam arrived at Gia Lam Airport to a quiet and polite welcome today and two hours later was cordially chatting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh.

The delegation will meet tomorrow with Premier Pham Van Dong.

United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock, who heads the commission appointed by President Carter to normalize relations between the countries, told Mr. Trinh, "We are very pleased your government are receiving us and we look forward to fruitful discussions. I hope by the end of our visit we have laid a basis for a closer relationship."

Foreign Minister Trinh, who extended his best wishes to the former Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, on his 74th birthday, told the commission, "We exchanged notes between our governments to bring you here, and I am prepared to listen to you."

Talks are scheduled to begin officially tomorrow morning on the main purpose of the trip, the accounting of hundreds of U.S. soldiers who did not return from the Vietnam war.

The airport reception for the five-member U.S. delegation was extremely low key. Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Thien was the senior man there. It is the first official U.S. group to visit Vietnam since the war ended in April, 1975.

Some staff aides who had served in South Vietnam during the war were eager to tour Hanoi's streets. However, Frank Sieverts, who is deputy coordinator for human rights and humanitarian affairs, was told by a Vietnamese official, "You must not go out alone because the people may not be happy if they find out you are an American."

Mr. Sieverts commented, "I am sure everyone will feel better after the talks get going." However, the five U.S. newsmen who accompanied the U.S. commission walked freely in streets of the city and noticed no obvious animosity.

State Department Critical of Zaire

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP).—Zaire is among the U.S.-aided countries that impose restrictions on internationally recognized human rights, the State Department acknowledged in a report to Congress made public last weekend.

"In spite of constitutional assurances," the department said, "Zairian citizens have limited rights of expression and would not feel free to criticize publicly the President or his government.

"The use of force and threat of force in the interrogation of suspected criminals is reportedly common practice in Zaire. Generally, however, after interrogation nonpolitical prisoners are not subjected to repeated beatings."

Spanish Opposition Voices Mild Objection to Voting Law

MADRID, March 16 (UPI).—Opposition parties today expressed mild criticism of a new electoral law decreed yesterday by the government but generally approved it as an instrument allowing to turn next June's parliamentary elections into Spain's first free vote in 41 years.

The government promised the political parties subsidies for the campaigns and free time on government-controlled television and other media. It pledged "maximum guarantees for [the vote's] secrecy and purity," including the first use of voting booths, in Spain.

The parties, which had negotiated for weeks with Premier Adolfo Suarez to obtain the best possible conditions, expressed their approval with varying degrees of enthusiasm.

The Socialists said that what they liked least was the fact that the campaign will last only three weeks—too little for recently authorized parties to get their message across and make their leaders known, they said.

Acceptable Law

The Communist party said that the law was acceptable, but what was not acceptable was the fact that there still is no full freedom of association. The party is one of more than 20 that have applications for legalization pending before the Supreme Court.

Popular Alliance, an election front of rightist parties led by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, said that it was disappointed that the government had allowed the election of the lower chamber to be governed by the proportional system, which allots seats in proportion to the popular vote. The alliance reiterated its views that Spain can be efficiently governed only if the Parliament is not splintered.

Political sources, meanwhile, pointed out that the law, even if it bars members of the Cabinet, high civil servants and members of the armed forces from running, appears to have a loophole allowing Mr. Suarez to enter the race.

Technically, the Premier, or "presidente"—appointed by the King—is the chief of the Cabinet, but not a minister. The law does not say that he cannot run in the elections.

Meanwhile, police chiefs in the Basque region and the Canary Islands—sites of violent political unrest in the last few days—warned that leftist and separatist groups have begun to employ "new guerrilla tactics" in street protests.

They said that there has been an escalation of violence on the part of the demonstrators, with the increasing use of firebombs, barricades and arson. They also said that the protesters seemed to be far better organized.

Scores of persons were injured last night in street battles between demonstrators and police in Pamplona and Santa Cruz de Tenerife. In the Canary Islands port town, the protesters were out for the second night after setting fire to the headquarters of the Franco-era labor unions and other buildings Monday night.

Assail Prague's Claims

2 New Charter 77 Documents Attack Czechoslovak Regime

PRAGUE, March 16 (Reuters).—The Charter 77 human and civil rights movement has issued two new documents, one an updated list of the manifesto's signatories with 617 names, and the other an elaborate criticism of social and economic conditions in Czechoslovakia.

The new list—Charter Document No. 8—named all 617 Czechoslovak citizens "who have up to now expressed their agreement with the Charter 77 statement of Jan. 1 and who wished their names to be published." The document was made available to Western correspondents here.

Charter 77 called on the government to implement the provisions of two United Nations declarations on human, civil, social and cultural rights it ratified last year. It said many of the provisions had not been enacted.

Charter Document No. 7, the other statement, challenged some of the government's most publicized claims about how the people of Czechoslovakia were better off than those in the capitalist world.

Czechoslovak leaders and the newspapers here invariably describe Western countries as "crisis-ridden," and depict the condition of workers in the West in very dark colors, saying "capitalism is on the verge of collapse."

Unemployment an Issue

One of the main points of the official line is that Western countries who raise their voices on human rights should look at their own unemployment record. Officially, there is no unemployment in Czechoslovakia.

Document No. 7 said: "It is true that Czechoslovak workers have created economic conditions

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Paris Area Unit Bids New York Bar Concorde

PARIS, March 16 (UPI).—A committee of citizens living near Charles de Gaulle Airport at Roissy, near Paris, today urged the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to "set a good example" and ban the supersonic airliner Concorde from landing at Kennedy Airport.

In a letter to the Port Authority, the committee said: "First you should know that contrary to the claims of the plane's operators, Air France and British Airways, their daily Concorde flights would cause a considerable increase in the noise nuisance in the region."

Calling Concorde "the noisiest plane in the world," the committee said, "Where we live, the five weekly flights have been greatly resented for the last two years."

"At a time wher all aircraft builders are seeking ways of reducing engine noise, you should be the first to set a good example by refusing permission for this plane to land at your airport," the letter said.

In Visits Next Week

Castro May Attempt to Heal Ethiopian-Somalian Hostility

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, March 16 (NYT).—The visit of President Fidel Castro of Cuba to Ethiopia, coupled with new Ethiopian condemnations of alleged Arab designs on the Red Sea, underscore the jockeying for influence that is intensifying along the Horn of Africa.

Mr. Castro, who on his current African trip has already visited Algeria and Libya, is due to arrive in Addis Ababa next week from Somalia. Somalia's historic enmity for Ethiopia is thought by most observers to transcend both the Marxist-Leninist ideology shared by the two countries and their mutual close relations with the Soviet Union.

Diplomatic observers here say that Mr. Castro's visit to Addis Ababa and Mogadiscio may well be an attempt to bridge that hostility and to counter reported moves by anti-Soviet, wealthy Arab states seeking to attract Somalia away from the Soviet camp.

The problem facing the Soviet Union, explained a Western diplomat here, is how it can maintain its influence and military bases in Somalia while at the same time drawing close to Ethiopia, Somalia's greatest rival.

Significantly, just before Mr. Castro's arrival, an Ethiopian government spokesman asserted that his country would resist any efforts to "make the Red Sea an Arab lake. It is an insult to the honor and dignity of the whole of Africa that some reactionary Arab countries along the Red Sea and far-off places should ignore the existence of a sovereign independent African state along the Red Sea coast."

Recent Treaty

It was clear that he was referring to Egypt, Sudan and Syria, whose governments recently signed a treaty affirming their intentions of maintaining Arab dominence over the Red Sea. It is also those governments, along with Saudi Arabia, which are said to be courting the Moslem, though Communist, Somalia. There are reports that the appeals to Mogadiscio, presumably backed by offers of development assistance, include urgings that Soviet technicians and military advisers be expelled as they were in Egypt.

Within the last month, some African countries closely allied with Moscow have publicly decried the attempts of certain unnamed Arab countries to detour some African countries from their "progressive course" through the promise of money.

Certainly the oil-producing Arab countries, led by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, have made recent heavy investments in Southern Yemen which, while still the only pro-Soviet country on the Arab peninsula, has suddenly and sharply softened its antagonism to its anti-Soviet neighbors.

For Ethiopia, the maneuvering on the Horn is of grave concern. At issue is the fear of becoming landlocked. Ethiopia has an 800-mile coast on the Red Sea, but all of it is within the province of Eritrea, where separatist fighters, aided and armed by some Arab states, are battling for secession. About half of Eritrea's population is Moslem.

With the guerrilla bands reportedly in control of large areas of the countryside, convoys to and from the port cities of Assab and Massawa are said to be under constant menace.

Ethiopia's only other outlet to the sea is through Djibouti, the capital of the French territory of Afars and Issas. This is the terminus of Ethiopia's only railroad, a line that runs to Addis Ababa. However, the French enclave between Ethiopia and Somalia is due to gain its independence later speaking population and it has long figured in Somalia's nationalistic ambitions to unify all Somali people.

For years, Ethiopian politicians of various political orientations have expressed fears that Somalia planned to absorb not only Djibouti but also the largely Somali-speaking Ogaden region of Ethiopia either by force or through subversion. Somali control of Djibouti would mean Somali control over the railroad in Ethiopia.

An analysis offered by diplomats here for Ethiopia's recent embrace of Moscow and withdrawal from China and the United States stresses that the military leadership in Addis Ababa, taxed by the war in Eritrea and by internal dissent in many parts of the country, hoped that Moscow would be able to restrain Somalia.

Presumably, Mr. Castro, whose African visit comes just before that of President Nikolai Podgorny of the Soviet Union later this month, is an attempt to defuse the historic antagonisms of the two states. At the same time, the anti-Soviet Arabs, linked to the Somalis by strong religious and cultural ties, are just as steadfastly seeking to exploit these antagonisms in the view that Somalia and Ethiopia can never be the two servants of one master.

Tanzania Arrival

DAR ES SALAAM, March 16 (AP).—Mr. Castro will arrive here tomorrow, a day later than the original plan, a Tanzanian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. He added that Mr. Castro's visit to Tanzania has been extended to five days.



Associated Press.

As voters went to the polls across India, friends carry Parma Nand, who broke his leg recently, to a Delhi polling station. Final returns from the national elections are not expected to be totalled up before the weekend.

Turnout Expected to Aid Opposition

Start of Vote in India Heavy and Peaceful

NEW DELHI, March 16 (Reuters).—Indians voted heavily and peacefully in the general election today and the high turnout was expected to favor the opposition in its attempt to unseat Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress party.

Polling was completed by 5 p.m. for 300 of the 542 Lok Sabha (lower house) seats and reports from around the country indicated that the turnout was likely to be considerably higher than the 55.3 per cent voting in the 1971 election.

The rest of the electorate will vote over the next four days and first results will be announced Sunday night.

Incidents were reported from four states. The most serious was in Bihar where two persons were stabbed to death in the village of Goalndil, according to the Samachar news agency.

Rigging Charged

The chief electoral officer of West Bengal recommended a fresh election in three constituencies where rigging was alleged.

But the overall picture was of people voting enthusiastically and good humoredly. The crowded streets of Old Delhi had an almost festive air about them. Polling booths in several parts of the Delhi territory reported turnouts of 70 and 80 per cent.

The mood in the old city seemed predominantly pro-opposition. A polling booth official said: "Everyone wants to vote today, it is good for India."

The total number eligible to vote is 318 million.

Reports from Bombay said that the city appeared to have had its heaviest general election poll, with some booths recording turnouts of around 75 per cent.

The Congress party won 352 seats in the 1971 election. But when India recorded its highest turnout of 61.3 per cent in 1967, Congress won only 283 seats.

Although other factors are involved, all previous general elections have shown that the Congress vote tends to drop when the level of polling increases.

Jumblat, Left Alliance Head, Is Assassinated in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

sination spread rapidly throughout the country, particularly in Moslem-dominated areas. Tension rose every where and the roads soon emptied of traffic and pedestrians.

Syrian troops of the Arab force were placed on alert, especially in the Chouf. The soldiers diverted traffic away from the residential area in west Beirut, where the Druze religious center is situated.

Serious Setback

Although it is too early to assess the impact of Mr. Jumblat's death on the overall Lebanese situation, observers agree that the vent is bound to be a serious setback to the process of normalizing conditions in the country.

The assassination will complicate matters for the regime of President Elias Sarkis, who has been trying to find a solution to the problem of south Lebanon, where fighting has been going on between Palestinian guerrillas and Leftist followers of Mr. Jumblat, on the one hand, and rightist Christian militias on the other.

Mr. Sarkis tonight presided at an emergency meeting of the Cabinet. After the meeting, Premier Selim al-Hoss urged Lebanese to exercise restraint.

Through his front's alliance with the Palestinian guerrilla movement, Mr. Jumblat, in effect, was the top leader of the Moslem-leftist side during the civil war. Before the Arab peace was established, Mr. Jumblat set up his own administration to run leftist and Palestinian-controlled areas.

Opposed Intervention

Mr. Jumblat was strongly opposed to the Syrian military intervention here, which tipped the scales in the civil war against the Palestinians and leftists. Syrian troops last summer drove the Palestinian and leftist forces out of the northeastern mountain range from where they threatened Christian strongholds.

Two months ago, Mr. Jumblat announced that he intended to retire from political life, but a week later, he was re-elected president of his party.

In May last year, his sister was assassinated by gunmen who broke into her apartment in a Christian section of Beirut. His father was assassinated in 1920.

Born in December, 1917, Mr. Jumblat has left his impact on Lebanese political life for about 30 years. He was elected to Parliament in 1946 and has maintained his seat ever since.

A constant advocate of changing the Lebanese sectarian system, which divides government posts along religious lines, Mr. Jumblat tried to use his own party, which he founded in 1949, as the means of change.

Legalized Communists

He set out to expand his political influence through the alliance with leftist groups. A Socialist, as minister of interior in 1970, he issued a decree legalizing the Communist party after a ban of 25 years.

Only hours after Mr. Jumblat's death became known, the leftist movement's Central Council met here in an emergency session. The militia of the Progressive Socialist party was out on the streets around Mr. Jumblat's Beirut residence, which is adjacent to the party headquarters.

Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the Phalange party and the main adversary of Mr. Jumblat in the Christian camp, issued a statement eulogizing the leftist leader as a "great man." Mr. Gemayel called for closing of all Lebanese ranks to head off what he called "attempts by vicious elements to disrupt the country."

'No Ordinary Man'

CAIRO, March 16 (UPI).—Yassir Arafat today lauded Mr. Jumblat as "no ordinary man," and said, "an era of assassinations has begun."

Mr. Arafat weeping told a special open session of the Palestine National Council: "Jumblat was no ordinary man to us. He was a comrade in arms. He was not just one man. He was an army, fighting behind us."

Syrian Comment

DAMASCUS, March 16 (UPI).—Syria's national television today called the assassination of Mr. Jumblat a "criminal act" aimed at sabotaging Beirut's bid to restore order after the civil war.

Callaghan Briefs Giscard

PARIS, March 16 (AP).—British Prime Minister James Callaghan telephoned French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing this morning to fill him in on talks with President Carter, presidential palace sources said.

Charter 77 Rebuts State Social Claims

(Continued from Page 1)

which have abolished 'open' unemployment and in this sense the workers have greater social security than in other developed countries.

But they have done so by creating "hidden unemployment," and relations with the state, "the almost monopolistic employer here," are far from being free of constraints, the document said.

It said it was difficult to change and choose jobs here, and that there was an increasingly severe obligation to work. The document said this contradicted Article 6 of the UN Declaration on Social Rights, which provides for the right "freely to select or accept employment."

The document also contended that current practice here was in contradiction with Article 7 of the same declaration, which says that a just reward for work should provide for a "decent life for a family."

"In Czechoslovakia the salary of one wage earner only seldom insures a decent standard of living for a whole family," it declared.

The document asserted that most women in Czechoslovakia did not take jobs out of a wish for a fuller life or independence, but "under economic pressure and bare necessity, because the husband's pay would not insure a decent life for the family."

It said women's wages were generally one-third lower than those of men doing equivalent work.

There is also discrimination among workers in general, the document said. "A massive and largely demoralizing factor of discrimination in remuneration is the so-called 'work assesment' system which tends to place political commitment above professional skills or actual work output," it said.

Today, about a thousand people crowded a small Prague cemetery for the funeral of human rights campaigner Jan Patocka.

About 100 plainclothes policemen also turned out. They filmed the ceremony on video recorders.

Several prominent associates of the 69-year-old professor were not there. The police briefly detained former Communist party official Milan Hnebl on his way to the funeral. Former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, another Charter 77 spokesman, was also absent.

Prof. Patocka, who suffered a cerebral hemorrhage last Friday, died nine days after being interrogated by the police for 11 hours.

Romanian Regime Accused

BUCHAREST, March 16 (UPI).—The leading Romanian human rights activist says Romania has sent persons it regards as disloyal to mental hospitals, a practice thought until now to be carried out only by the Soviet Union.

Novelist Paul Goma, the acknowledged leader of Romanian activists, said in an interview that he knew four persons who had been sent to such institutions for periods of up to six months at a time. He said there were four mental hospitals used for the purpose, two of them in Bucharest.

They were sent to the institutions because they refused to sign a pledge of allegiance to the Communist government drawn up by the regime in 1975 and distributed to all but factory workers and peasants, he said.

University in Rome Reopens Peacefully

ROME, March 16 (Reuters).—Rome University, closed by student unrest twice within a month, reopened today without incident.

The university, said to be the largest in the world with 170,000 students, was first closed in mid-February after police ended a student occupation. It reopened, but closed again early this month as student unrest continued in the capital and many other parts of the country.

In Shcharansky Case

Sakharov Calls Soviet Arrest An Attempt to Blackmail U.S.

MOSCOW, March 16 (UPI).—Dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov charged today that the arrest of Jewish activist Anatoli Shcharansky is part of a Soviet attempt to blackmail the United States before the visit of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Sakharov and the major figures of the civil rights and Jewish movement gathered to decry the arrest of Mr. Shcharansky, who was seized by agents yesterday.

The dissidents said that Mr. Shcharansky is being held in Lefortovo Prison, where officials said it was presumed the 28-year-old former engineer would be charged with a "state crime."

Mr. Shcharansky's arrest marked the fifth time in a month that authorities have detained a member of the dissident group monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki human rights accords.

Mr. Sakharov said that the arrests are a "provocative act of the Soviet power during the game of provocations before the Belgrade conference and an act of blackmail against the new U.S. administration before the visit of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance."

He said that the campaign was designed to force the Carter administration from its "principled position in support of human rights around the world."

The Belgrade conference will be held in June to review the Helsinki accord.

Mr. Vance is scheduled to arrive in the Soviet Union on March 28 to resume talks with the Kremlin on a second phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

Mr. Sakharov rejected suggestions that Mr. Carter's outspoken stand on human rights had provoked the Soviet crackdown, saying that human rights violations were committed here before Mr. Carter took office and made his position known.

"It is very important now that the administration not give up," said Mr. Sakharov, who received a personal letter from Mr. Carter last month.

Members of the human rights group and 16 members of the Jewish activist community signed a statement denouncing authorities for the arrest of Mr. Shcharansky and the "evil character" of the recent crackdown.

Israeli Accusation

JERUSALEM, March 16 (AP).—Israel accused the Soviet Union today of opening the worst campaign of persecution against Soviet Jews since the days of Stalin.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said in the Knesset (parliament) that the Soviet government was creating "an atmosphere of hatred and discrimination against Jews throughout the Soviet Union."

Mr. Allon cited charges published in Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, accusing nine Jewish activists of spying for the United States, and anti-Semitic documentary films repeated on Soviet television and in cinemas. He cited the arrest of Mr. Shcharansky and noted that other activists were being followed by the Soviet security police.

The Izvestia article, Mr. Allon said, "began a new dimension in the persecution of the emigrant activist movement, in fact against all Jews—a grave and worrisome dimension such as we have not known for the last 25 years."

"It is time that the Soviet Union recognizes that it cannot strangle or absorb the Jews of the Soviet Union, nor their cultural or national aspiration," Mr. Allon said.

UN to Meet On Trade Ban With Africans

From Wire Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 16.—As Congress voted to end U.S. violation of the 1971 UN ban on trade with Rhodesia, the Security Council scheduled a meeting for Friday on other nations' violations of the ban.

A UN spokesman said yesterday that in private consultations of the 15-nation Council, "it was agreed that the report of the Sanctions Committee, which is before the Council, would be taken up at 10:30 this coming Friday."

He told reporters that the Council also agreed, at the request of the UN African group, to take up the question of South Africa March 21, starting a debate that could last more than 10 meetings.

A Big Help

U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young, who presided over the Council's consultations in his role of Council president for March, said that congressional action to cut off U.S. imports of Rhodesian chrome would "be a big help" to him in his work here.

Completing congressional action on the issue after two days of debate, the Senate approved the repeal legislation by a vote of 66 to 26. The House passed the same bill Monday.

President Carter was expected to sign it into law before his scheduled UN address tomorrow.

Re-Routing Chrome

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 16 (AP).—Following the renewed U.S., ban on Rhodesian chrome imports, the Rhodesian government has introduced contingency plans to re-route shipments of the mineral to other countries, including the Soviet Union.

"The repeal of the Byrd amendment was expected," a senior government official said today, "We've been waiting for it since the Carter administration came to power."

The Rhodesian government believes that its mineral shipments will still reach the United States.

"It's back to the original ballgame," said a mining corporation executive. "We sell to middlemen, they sell to Russia and Russia sells to the United States at a considerably higher price. The whole thing's crazy."

Prime Minister Ian Smith said in a television broadcast yesterday: "We are being subjected to tremendous pressures. An example of direct pressure is the repeal of the Byrd amendment by the American administration."

But he added: "In fact, the repeal will have a minimal effect on our economy. The Americans must be well aware of this, but they presumably believe their action will weaken our resolve. They will find that their assessment was wrong."

Rhodesia Ruling Party Seeks To End Rift on Racial Law

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 16 (AP).—The Rhodesia Front, the country's ruling party, will convene a national congress to seek to heal a major internal rift over race law reforms, the party's executive decided today.

The 100-member executive decided to ask the 800-member national congress to choose between the stands of 12 rebels and 37 loyalists on Prime Minister Ian Smith's program for a constitutional settlement with black politicians.

No time or place has been set for the meeting, the most critical facing the all-white party since it came to power in 1962.

The Prime Minister said today that he did not believe the rebellion would affect his plan for a settlement aimed at majority rule in two years.

Mr. Smith ruled out the prospect of a general election to gauge electoral support for the rebels and the loyalists. But, asked about the possibility of by-elections in the constituencies held by the 12 dissenters, he said: "I think we'll have to wait and see."

Vote Against Reform

The rebels voted in the legislature earlier this month against reform of the Land Tenure Act, which had segregated residential suburbs, carved up farmlands equally between the 6.4 million blacks and 272,000 whites and imposed a color bar in schools, hotels, restaurants and hospitals.

The rebels said that by voting against the amendment bill, which passed by a single vote, they were sticking to party principles.

Prime Minister Smith countered that after four years of guerrilla war there is a need for a constitutional solution and that national interests must come before those of the party.

The dropping of the color bar in hotels and restaurants and of some provisions of the Land Tenure Act allows blacks for the first time to own factories, businesses and farms in erstwhile exclusively white areas.

Owen-Smith Meeting

LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith are likely to meet in Cape Town next month to discuss the Rhodesia independence dispute, the Foreign Office said today.

"It now looks as though a meeting with Mr. Smith will take place in Cape Town at an early stage" in Mr. Owen's April tour of southern Africa, a statement said.

It emphasized that Mr. Owen's itinerary has yet to be decided. British ministers have ruled out the possibility of Mr. Owen's visiting Rhodesia at this stage.

Rabin Now Reported to Favor A Comprehensive Peace Bid

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 16 (NYT).—As a result of talks he held with President Carter last week, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is now said to favor efforts to reach a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

As recently as last month when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance visited here, Israel was advocating a less sweeping, step-by-step approach to Middle East problems.

Israeli officials said yesterday that Mr. Rabin is disposed to try for a comprehensive settlement because, as a senior official put it: "It seems as if Mr. Carter wants to go for the maximum. We prefer that now that we know what the Americans define as peace."

Israeli officials see Mr. Carter's concept of peace in the Middle East as conforming with theirs.

At a news conference in Washington last week, Mr. Carter said that peace in the Middle East should be more than an armistice line and should involve Arab recognition of Israel's "right to exist, the right to exist in peace, the opening up of borders with free trade, tourist travel, cultural exchange between Israel and her neighbors."

When Israel abandoned efforts to reach a broader settlement more than a year ago, it said it was doing so because the Arab countries could not agree on a common negotiating position. If in the coming months, the diplomatic moves under U.S. auspices to reach an overall peace settlement fail, Israel could still return to the policy of step-by-step negotiation, officials here said.

"We intend to explore to the fullest the possibility of trying to move this year to a full comprehensive peace," a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

The Rabin-Carter meeting in Washington and Mr. Carter's comments on the Middle East last week continue to preoccupy Israeli politicians and officials. The President's remarks are subject to varying interpretations.

Seen as particularly provocative were Mr. Carter's comments that an "ultimate settlement," which he said could take up to eight years or more, would involve Israeli withdrawal from the Arab lands seized during the 1967 war with only "minor adjustments" in the borders that existed before that war.

"When speaking of the vision of peace, President Carter tends to our view," Defense Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday. "But when speaking of borders, he seems to lean toward Arab views."

At a Cabinet meeting Monday, Mr. Rabin put the best possible face on his first visit with Mr. Carter, but conceded that tough debate between Israel and the United States lay ahead on the question of borders.

Opposition to PLO

The Prime Minister cited as positive elements Mr. Carter's definition of peace, the President's recognition that Israel needed "for the foreseeable future" a defense line that transcended its political borders and the U.S. opposition to the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in renewed peace talks because of the PLO's insistence that the state of Israel be dismantled.

Some editorial commentators here saw Mr. Carter's outline of general ideas for a solution to the Middle East conflict as a rehash of the 1969 Rogers plan, which Israel objected to.

Mr. Rabin said that such an interpretation was erroneous because the plan put forth by former Secretary of State William Rogers was intended to be an imposed solution while Mr. Carter has stressed that it was "up to the parties to the conflict to make the final decision."

Mr. Carter's remarks about "minor adjustments" in Israel's borders were viewed here two ways—by some as a future source of friction between Israel and the United States, by others as a rejection of the Arab position of ceding "not an inch" of the territory lost in the 1967 war with Israel.

Mrs. Rabin Closes Bank Account in U.S.

JERUSALEM, March 16 (AP).—Leah Rabin, the wife of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who is campaigning for election on a pledge to fight corruption, said yesterday that she had closed her U.S. bank account and was sorry she had broken the law.

Mrs. Rabin told the state television that she now understood holding a foreign bank account was illegal and "I can only add that I am sorry." Mrs. Rabin's remarks followed a newspaper disclosure that she maintained $2,000 in a savings account in Washington in contravention of Israel's foreign currency regulations.

Albania Votes April 3

BELGRADE, March 16 (UPI).—Albania will hold municipal elections April 3, an Albanian Embassy official said today.

Zaire Battle Is Widening

(Continued from Page 1)

terday with their headquarters and reported they were well.

Of the remaining Americans, Mr. Brown said that 56 are employees of the Inga-Shaba Co., a U.S. construction firm.

In Brussels, a Belgian spokesman said "Belgium believes Zaire has a problem and decided to answer its request for assistance positively." He said there were no plans to evacuate Belgian citizens in Shaba. According to other sources, there are up to 7,000 Belgians living in Shaba.

The Carter administration has been engaged in overtures toward normalizing relations with Cuba. Cuban President Fidel Castro is currently visiting Africa. Moreover, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, whose nation gave heavy support to the Marxist victory in Angola, next week will visit Tanzania, which borders on Zaire, and other African nations in a new display of Soviet interest in Africa.

France Studies Arms Request

PARIS, March 16 (Reuters).—France is studying a request from Zaire for military aid, official sources said here today.

They said the Zaire request was received yesterday, but declined to give details about what sort of equipment Kinshasa is seeking.

France has already sold Zaire 17 Mirage fighter-bombers, of which about half a dozen are thought to have been delivered so far. Zaire also has French helicopters and armored vehicles.

A Demonstrator Hurt in Protest Of Seal Killings

ST. ANTHONY, Canada, March 16 (AP).—A conservationist protesting the annual seal hunt was injured yesterday when he handcuffed himself to a bale of pelts that was winched aboard a sealing ship, a Canadian Federal Fisheries spokesman said.

The injured man was identified as Paul Watson, leader of the Vancouver - based Greenpeace Save-the-Seals Expedition.

Other members of the group said that Mr. Watson was dunked four times in the icy water by the sealers, but the ship's owner said that Mr. Watson was dragged with the pelts through some patches of water and was not deliberatly injured.

Six Canadian ships and five from Norway are taking part in the hunt that began at dawn. They are expected to take their quota of 97,100 pelts within a few days. A total of 11,930 seals were killed on the opening day.

Is the Irish Diaspora Ebbing? Industries Make Jobs in West

(Continued from Page 1)

550,000-square-foot plant because it needs 10 million gallons a day of fresh water and because the effluent produced dissolves more rapidly in saltwater. But as the effluent breaks down, environmentalists argue, it produces minute quantities of cyanide. They have protested bitterly, along with fishermen, who consider the Moy one of Ireland's premier salmon and trout runs.

The man who had smoothed over most of the problems is a 49-year-old accountant named Dennis McCarthy, who heads the development authority's Galway office. He is one of those legendary Irish talkers and charmers, the sort of man who, as the Irish-Americans say, "could talk a dog off a meat wagon."

When he first came here, farmers were reluctant to let their daughters work in factories, thinking them less uplifting a milieu than the shops. Because so many men had emigrated, Mr. McCarthy had to put women to work on the assembly lines. For months he toured the villages, pleading with priests and the parents.

"Finally, it began to have some effect," he recalled. "The big break came with Travenol Laboratories. The name sounds more like a university research plant than a factory and Paddy and Mike convinced themselves that their daughters were really going to work as nurses, which is what they had always hoped they would do."

University in Rome Reopens Peacefully

ROME, March 16 (Reuters).—Rome University, closed by student unrest twice within a month, reopened today without incident.

The university, said to be the largest in the world with 170,000 students, was first closed in mid-February after police ended a student occupation. It reopened, but closed again early this month as student unrest continued in the capital and many other parts of the country.

Muldoon Urges Amin Be Overthrown Soon

SYDNEY, March 16 (AP).—New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon called today for the overthrow of Uganda's President Idi Amin.

"I think he is a monster, a maniac. The sooner someone gets rid of him the better," Mr. Muldoon said after arriving here for official talks. However, he added that Marshal Amin could not be barred legally from attending the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in London in June.

Lunar Sample in U.S.

HOUSTON, March 16 (AP).—Another small sample of moon soil collected last August by the Luna-24 unmanned Soviet spacecraft was received yesterday by U.S. scientists.

Delay in Development Asked

Giant U.S. Tax Computer Feared

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, March 16 (NYT).—Two Democratic congressmen and the Office of Technology Assessment have requested a halt in the development of a proposed $1-billion computer by the Internal Revenue Service until Congress is assured that the computer would not threaten the civil liberties and privacy of U.S. taxpayers.

According to Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, the planned computer system would enable authorized employees "to receive tax returns of citizens throughout the country within seconds."

The computer system, which has been described as the "largest data processing project ever undertaken by the federal government," has been justified by the IRS as essential to meeting the increasing administrative demands of the next two or three decades.

But the 148-page study by the Office of Technology Assessment has concluded that the IRS computer network, which the IRS calls the Tax Administration System, can be seen as posing "a threat to the civil liberties, privacy and due process of taxpayers" and could ultimately result in "surveillance, harassment or political manipulation of files."

Specifics Sought

The report charged that, although IRS officials have testified before several congressional committees and briefed staff members about the system, "they have not provided enough specific and substantive information" to support judgments about privacy and other civil rights questions raised by Congress and the public.

The IRS budget for the next fiscal year includes $3 million for planning and developing the new computer, which by 1985 would have 8,300 terminals and cost an estimated $1 billion.

In letters to the chairmen of both the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees that control IRS funds, Rep. John Moss, D-Cal., and Rep. Charles Rose, D-NC., requested that all support be denied the computer system until the IRS has fully responded to the questions raised by the Office of Technology Assessment.

The report by the technology office, an arm of Congress that tries to anticipate the implications of new scientific efforts of many kinds, was not limited to a discussion of whether the IRS could guard the information in its proposed new computer against theft by unauthorized persons.

The report also tried to discuss some of the long-range effects such a system might have on the manner in which federal, state and local governments function, and how various branches of government deal with individual citizens.

...ay Claims He Was Framed ... Assassination of Dr. King

...ASHINGTON, March 16 ...).—James Earl Ray contend... in an interview broadcast na... ...ly last night that he had ... sent to have a tire fixed ... the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther ... Jr. was assassinated and ... he was set up to take the ...



AP.

James Earl Ray

... convicted of killing Dr. ... said that "investigations by ... representing me" are pro... evidence that he thinks ... clear him in a new court ... pending.

... Ray, who is serving a 99-... prison term for the slay... shed no new light on who ... Dr. King, if he did not, or ... the motive behind the assas... tion. He said, as he had be... that his only contact with ... murder was through a Latin ... named Raoul. He said he thought ... Raoul was conducting a gun... running operation.

Ray made the comments on the ... program "Who's Who" in ... first television interview ... the assassination on April 4, ... in Memphis.

Lack of Credibility

Newsman Dan Rather told him ... was just making up a story ... get himself out of prison. Ray ... plied that he had always ... thought that people would not ... believe anything he might say in ... news interview.

... adding new details to his story ... Raoul and a conspiracy, ... said he delivered a rifle to ... about shortly before the assas... ...ation in what he thought was ... of the gunrunning opera...

He said Raoul then sent ... him to have a tire fixed. ... He said attendants at a service ...ation told him they were too ... busy to fix the tire because of ... the hour. Dr. King was assas... ...inated shortly before 6 p.m., the ... ...-hour period.

... he was certain that ... ...:30 p.m. he was not in ... ...ming house from which ... ...le was fired at Dr. King.

... said Raoul had been di... ...g him in gunrunning activ... ...for a year. He said there ... nothing to distinguish Raoul ... ...t that he had auburn hair, ... black hair like most Latin ... he has known.

Never Discussed Killing

... said he and Raoul had ... discussed killing Dr. King ... so he did not know why the ... rights leader was killed.

... said he believes the most ... ...ible theory is that Dr. King ... killed to halt his civil rights ... ...ities.

... pleaded guilty to a charge ... he killed Dr. King but tried ... rescind that plea three days ... later and his efforts since then ... get a new trial have been ... ...ied down all the way to the ... U.S. Supreme Court.

He said in the interview that he pleaded guilty because "I determined there was no way I could force Percy Foreman [his lawyer] to go to trial with any prospect of success.

"I assumed that if I did enter a plea of guilty and I could have had an investigation after the fact, with newly discovered evidence, there was a possibility the case could've been reversed," he said.

Mafiosi at Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI).—A reputed gangland figure appeared today before the House Assassinations Committee, at its first hearing on the 1963 murder of President John Kennedy, but repeatedly invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination.

Santos Trafficante, once a reputed gambling kingpin in Cuba, is the sole survivor of a Cuban trio secretly enlisted by the CIA in 1960 in futile efforts to kill Fidel Castro, then Cuba's premier and now its president.

According to published reports, the FBI had information that Trafficante once told people in advance that Kennedy would be assassinated but the FBI dismissed the remark as braggadocio.

The Senate Intelligence Committee said Trafficante was the underworld figure who helped line up a potential assassin in one of the CIA plots to assassinate Mr. Castro.

Trafficante's identity as a witness was not disclosed before the hearing by the House committee.



Associated Press.

VISUAL AID—The Rev. Robert Kemper, who is legally blind, uses a new visual aid machine that enlarges type 40 times and allows him to read. Kemper is pastor of the First Congregational Church in Western Springs, Ill., southwest of Chicago.

House Opponent Loses Fight Over Carter Reorganization

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP).—With the gallantry of a riverboat gambler whose bluff has been called, Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas, yesterday conceded victory to President Carter in their battle over government reorganization procedures.

Rep. Brooks, who once said the Carter plan "stands the Constitution on its head," pushed his House Government Operations subcommittee into quick and unanimous approval of a slightly modified version of the original Carter proposal.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that Mr. Carter was "very pleased" by the subcommittee action, particularly that "the early disagreements within that committee were resolved in a way that permitted a unanimous vote of approval."

Yesterday's action took only half an hour, and equal dispatch is expected tomorrow when the full Government Operations Committee meets to clear the reorganization authority bill. House floor action is planned next week.

Under the proposal approved yesterday, Mr. Carter preserves his principal objective—having reorganization plans take effect automatically unless vetoed by the House or Senate within 60 days.

Vowed Opposition

It was the one-house veto provision that Rep. Brooks called unconstitutional and that he vowed to oppose.

But after Mr. Carter lined up a near-majority of the committee for his bill and two days of hearings produced no wavering of that support, "It was time to take a look at what the cards were," Rep. Brooks said.

Members of the committee, who wanted to avoid a test of strength between the chairman and the President, took the initiative in working out a compromise that saved some of Rep. Brooks's objectives without severely restricting Mr. Carter.

That compromise was offered yesterday by Rep. William Moorhead, D-Pa. It picked up from Rep. Brooks's proposal a provision that makes it easier to obtain a floor vote in the House and Senate on each reorganization plan.

Pro Forma Resolution

It provides that each time the President sends a reorganization plan to Congress, Rep. Brooks and his Senate counterpart, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., would immediately file a pro forma resolution of disapproval. The Senate and House Government Operations Committees would be discharged of their jurisdiction over the reorganization plan after 45 days, leaving 15 days in which any member of the House or Senate could call up the resolution of disapproval for a vote.

Another feature of the compromise is that Mr. Carter could have no more than three reorganization plans pending at any time. Mr. Carter's original bill contained no limit on the number of plans.

Like the bill already passed by the Senate, the compromise bars the President from eliminating Cabinet-level departments or independent regulatory agencies by reorganization. It allows him to amend his own plan within 30 days of submission.

Polish Premier Home

THE HAGUE, March 16 (UPI).—Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz returned home today from a visit to the Netherlands after saying it "led to better mutual understanding and strengthening of the mutual relations."

Special Census Drive Set Up For Minorities 'Lost' in U.S.

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP).—The Census Bureau, which thinks it missed 5.3 million blacks, Hispanics and other Americans in its 1970 headcount, is embarked on a major effort to find them in 1980.

"It's the No. 1 priority for 1980," the bureau's associate director, Daniel Levine, said after sometimes acrimonious meetings last month with a Spanish-heritage advisory committee at the bureau's Suitland, Md., headquarters.

The undercount represented about 2.5 per cent of the 1970 population of 204 million: 1.9 per cent for whites but 7.7 per cent for blacks. Breakdowns do not exist for other minority groups, but census officials say the undercount was probably high among them, too.

More is at stake than statistical accuracy. Allocation formulas for many federal aid programs are pegged to population breakdowns, and "lost" people mean lost money: millions of dollars a year for cities and other heavily populated areas.

To improve the count in 1980, the bureau is mounting what Mr. Levine calls an unprecedented effort to solicit the cooperation of minority group members who historically have been undercounted for a variety of reasons, including cultural and language differences and fear of the government.

The bureau is preparing to recruit more census enumerators from local neighborhoods and sharpen questions aimed at eliciting accurate information on ethnic heritage. It has created a minority statistics program, with community workers operating out of 12 regional offices to increase public awareness of the census and dispel hostility to it.

It has set up advisory committees from the black, Spanish-origin and Asian-Pacific ethnic groups, and its top officials meet regularly with them.

The two days of discussion with the Hispanic group resulted in a protest to Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, who oversees the Census Bureau, because the bureau would not accept the group's wording of a new ethnic-heritage question for Spanish-origin people.

The meeting also produced a complaint that the bureau can not expect Mexican aliens who are living illegally in the country to cooperate with census takers if the Immigration and Naturalization Service swoops down on them shortly after they talk to the enumerators. This happened during a dry-run test of the census in Texas last year, a committee member alleged.

Complaints about undercounting are apparently as old as the republic.

According to Henry Smith, the bureau's information officer, the first recorded complaint was made by George Washington, who faulted the first census, in 1790, for failing to show a population of more than 4 million. He had wanted a higher count as a statistic for proving the new nation's strength to a suspicious world.

Heightened sensitivity to racial and ethnic identities, coupled with the increasing importance of population breakdowns in dispensing federal funds through revenue-sharing and other programs, made the matter a dominant concern during the late 1960s and 1970s.

Drought Lingering In Many Parts of U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—A severe drought in many parts of the United States is likely to linger on, despite indications that the flow of water in the nation's five biggest rivers increased significantly last week.

The U.S. Geological Survey has reported that the higher water levels it found in the Mississippi, St. Lawrence, Columbia, Ohio and Missouri Rivers still were below normal. The Agriculture Department reported that more than 3.8 million acres of land have been damaged by wind erosion during the last four months.

U.S. Surgical Team Operates With Patient's Blood at 67 F.

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI).—In a first-of-a-kind operation, surgeons stopped a man's circulation by lowering his temperature from the normal 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit to 67 degrees for 35 minutes and removed from his neck a rare blood vessel growth that was threatening to kill him.

The 14-hour operation was performed at George Washington University Medical Center on March 3 and 4 and was reported yesterday by three of the seven doctors involved.

Dr. Ayub Ommaya, a neurosurgeon, said the patient, Donald Hanck, 34, is now alert, can move his previously paralyzed limbs and is improving daily.

Mr. Hanck's problem was that some of his veins and arteries had bunched up into a tangled mass just below the medulla, the lowermost portion of the brain. This mass compressed the spinal cord until Mr. Hanck was paralyzed in the right arm and both legs and breathing was becoming difficult.

Gasping for Breath

"We felt that he would die in the course of the next few weeks, essentially due to failure of respiration," Dr. Ommaya said. "We could see every day he was weakening further, his chest was growing tight and he was beginning to gasp for breath."

In most such cases, these vessels can be removed by fairly standard surgical procedures. But in Mr. Hanck's case, the vessels had grown into the spinal cord itself, ruling out standard procedures because bleeding would have damaged the nervous system.

Dr. Paul Corso, a thoracic surgeon, recommended a procedure in which the body's temperature is dropped by ice baths to 67 degrees. At that point, the heart, lungs, brain and other organs stop functioning.

Dr. Ommaya first opened the back of Mr. Hanck's neck and stripped away all the vessels of the growth outside the spinal cord. Then Dr. Corso opened Mr. Hanck's chest, hooked up a heart-lung machine, lowered the body temperature to the point where circulation stopped and drained most of Mr. Hanck's blood. At that point Mr. Hanck had no vital signs.

For the critical period (35 minutes) in which the rest of the vascular mass was removed, Mr. Hanck's body temperature was held at 67 degrees. For most of the operation, the patient's temperature was at 90 degrees.

Once the operation was completed, blood was re-introduced into the body and the temperature was slowly raised.

Mrs. Kreps Sees Anti-Boycott Bill Cutting U.S. Jobs

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said yesterday that an administration bill to bar U.S. participation in the Arab boycott of Israel would, if enacted, cost this country some portion of the booming Arab market.

Testifying at a Senate Banking subcommittee hearing, she was questioned about the bill's potential impact on U.S. jobs. She testified that she thought it was inevitable that there would be some reduction in exports to Arab nations.

Mrs. Kreps said that about $10 billion in U.S. exports to those nations has been projected for this year, and the business will provide about half a million jobs for American workers. Last year, she said, U.S. exports to Arab lands were worth about $7.5 billion, taking less than 20 per cent of the Arab import market.

The impact of the boycott legislation will depend on the Arab response to it, she testified, adding that the Arab nations can easily shift more of their trade to countries that have no such legislation.

Irish Put Off Curbs

BRUSSELS, March 16 (IHT).—Ireland has announced a postponement until March 24 of unilateral fishery conservation measures that would have involved the arrest of non-Irish European Economic Community trawlers off the Irish coasts. This is the second time the Irish government has delayed imposing the threatened measures.

It's the Thought That Counts

MEMPHIS, March 16 (AP).—A U.S. Army veteran who protested the pardon of draft evaders by sending his Vietnam war medals to President Carter says the President did not get the message.

Carl Smith, who retired after 20 years in the service, said he received a printed card thanking him for his gift "and the thoughtfulness it represents."

"It's obvious it never came to his attention," Mr. Smith said of the seven commendations, ribbons and medals he sent by registered mail in January. A White House aide said it is White House policy to send gift boxes back without checking contents.

Mr. Smith said: "It would have been easy to see it wasn't a gift. If I wanted to give him a gift, I would have sent him a pair of socks."

2 in Ga. Runoff For Young Seat

ATLANTA, March 16 (AP).—The president of the Atlanta City Council and a former director of the Voter Education Project gained the runoff election yesterday in the race to fill the congressional seat vacated when Andrew Young became ambassador to the United Nations.

Wyche Fowler, 36, president of the Atlanta City Council, and John Lewis, 37, former head of the Voter Education Project, which has registered thousands of Southern blacks, traded leads during the night in the special Atlanta-area 5th District election, with Mr. Fowler eventually pulling ahead.

With all 200 precincts reporting, Mr. Fowler had 29,144, or 39.4 per cent, and Mr. Lewis had 21,330, or 28.8 per cent.

In Commission's Controversial Report

Full Local Government Power Urged for U.S. Indian Tribes

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, March 16 (WP).—A two-year congressional review of policy toward American Indians has produced a recommendation that tribes be given full legal power to run their own affairs, including the right to tax citizens, try offenders in tribal courts and control waterways, fishing and hunting on their reservations.

A report to be released this week by the American Indian Policy Review Commission asserts that the federal government ought to guarantee that tribal governments have all the power now held by non-Indian local governments.

It also strongly criticizes the Bureau of Indian Affairs, saying it misrepresents Indians, and proposes that it be replaced by an independent agency. The Department of Interior, which now includes the bureau, has too many conflicts of interest with its land and water programs to defend Indian rights fairly, it concludes.

The report's more than 100 recommendations, many of them controversial, propose a radical transformation of Indian rights, supporting almost all of the Indian claims to tribal sovereignty that have become popular since the late 1960s.

Trial of Non-Indians

Many recommendations conflict directly with non-Indian interests. The right to try non-Indians in tribal courts is opposed in a series of court tests now under way. Tribal trials of non-Indians should be a long-range goal but not a priority matter for legislation, the report states.

Whites who live on or near Indian reservations in the West have resented tribal attempts to impose taxes and license businesses—two activities which the commission said are proper. In addition, white commercial interests in the West are frequently in conflict with Indians over water rights. The commission recommends control by tribal councils over water on their reservations.

The commission was established by Congress in 1975 and includes five tribal representatives and six members of Congress. Its chairman is Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D. The report is to be circulated to 1,100 organizations for comment before going to Congress on May 18. The commission's charter stipulates that congressional committees must consider the recommendations within two years.

A strong dissent was filed by one commission member, Rep. Lloyd Meeds, D-Wash. He said of the report: "Some of its suggestions are so unrealistic as to subject it to ridicule. For example, it suggests that Indian tribes have jurisdiction over non-Indians on reservations—to tax them. I am violently opposed to that. Non-Indians don't have any participation in the decision-making."

Bureau's Role

The review's most stinging criticism is reserved for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with which many Indians have been feuding for years. It accuses the bureau of interfering in tribal elections, playing one tribe against another in competition for federal funds, making business contracts without tribal approval, advising Indians to sell their land in order to qualify for welfare, and mismanaging tribal trust assets.

Of the Interior Department's conflicting interests, the commission said: "One cannot reconcile, for example, the functions of the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Fish and Wildlife with the requirements of the trust to protect the Indian land base, forestry and mineral resources, hunting and fishing rights."

The solution would be an independent agency or department exclusively devoted to Indian affairs, with a fully staffed legal office to represent Indian rights in court, the report said.

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has promised Indian leaders more influence within his department and has indicated that he will create a new post of assistant secretary to oversee the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He has invited tribal leaders to suggest candidates for the job.

The commission also recommended that all federal assistance funds be distributed directly to tribal governments. Some are sent directly now, but many are channeled through state governments.

Washington Says It Seeks Better Yugoslavia Ties

WASHINGTON, March 16 (UPI).—The State Department assured Yugoslavia yesterday that the United States will seek to improve relations between the two countries.

Department spokesman Frederick Brown issued a prepared statement in response to charges in an article in Foreign Policy magazine by Laurence Silberman, the most recent U.S. ambassador to Belgrade. Mr. Silberman, who retired before the Carter administration took office, accused Yugoslavia of trying to create "maximum feasible damage" to U.S. interests and said the State Department permitted this because of a false belief that Yugoslavian Communism was in opposition to the Soviet Union's.

"Ambassador Silberman is entitled to his views," Mr. Brown said. "This administration's policy toward Yugoslavia is clear. The United States has a fundamental interest in the continued independence, unity and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. When our positions diverge, this administration will not hesitate to pursue America's interests with Yugoslavia as vigorously as with any other nation."

"We will seek to maximize areas of mutual interest and particularly look forward to an intensified and cooperative dialogue with the government of Yugoslavia on such issues as the Helsinki agreement, disarmament and North-South economic concerns," the statement said.

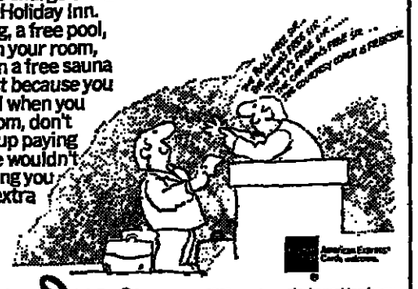
Discount Is Approved On Trans-U.S. Flights

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP).—The cost of flights between New York and two California cities will be greatly discounted under a new Civil Aeronautics Board ruling.

The CAB gave permission yesterday for American Airlines to offer round-trip fares between $227 and $268, 35 to 45 per cent below regular coach ticket prices, between New York and Los Angeles and New York and San Francisco. Passengers must purchase tickets at least 30 days in advance and plan stays of between 7 and 45 days.

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Goods Move Across Lake Victoria

Ugandan Smuggling Is Active, Organized at Kenyan Border

By Stuart Auerbach

BUSIA, Kenya, March 16 (WP). —A boy darted from the bush that forms the Ugandan border here, ran to a Kenyan stall set up along the road and pulled a plastic bag filled with coffee beans from his pocket.

In exchange for the coffee, the shopkeeper gave him a loaf of bread. The boy consumed the bread on the spot, then ran back to Uganda where ordinary staples such as bread are scarce.

A few miles south in Sio Port on the shore of Lake Victoria, the smuggling operation is larger and more organized. Ugandans unable to market their crops because of their country's shattered economy, use large fishing canoes with outboard motors to carry cotton, coffee and maize for illegal sale in Kenya.

The Ugandan smugglers return with staples like salt and bread, common household goods such as soap and cooking fat and manufactured goods such as radios and tires. All of those items are scarce in Uganda, travelers report.

The smuggling trade has become so active across Lake Victoria, where there are no effective patrols by either government, that there are virtually no outboard motors available in Kenya; they all have been bought by the smugglers.

"I think smuggling is intensifying now," said Frederick Waiganjo, deputy district officer for the area that includes Busia and Sio Port. "Considering the situation on the other side, it's hard to control it."

He said that smugglers who are caught are immediately shot by the Ugandan Army. But Mr. Waiganjo and many other residents here believe the smuggling is actually controlled by the Ugandan Army, which President Idi Amin uses to keep control of the country. In return it is said that soldiers and members of the secret police are rewarded with the only luxury goods available in the country and a share in most lucrative enterprises.

Smuggling is extremely profitable, especially for the middlemen on the Kenyan side. Officials here, the district seat for much of the border area, said that coffee beans are bought at Sio Port. "Considering the situation about 80 cents a pound. A few miles away, the beans are sold to dealers for slightly more than $1 a pound. The beans are then mixed with Kenya's own crop and marketed as Kenyan coffee.

Pay Is Slow

During Marshal Amin's six-year rule the country's economy has collapsed so badly that it can no longer market its crops. Farmers in Uganda who sell their coffee beans to the official agency there have to wait months to get paid. Meanwhile, they say, they have no money for food and clothing.

Moreover, the value of the Uganda shilling has fallen so badly that no one will accept it. At one point, it was considered equal to the Kenyan shilling. But it has dropped to one-third to one-fourth of a Kenyan shilling. Mr. Waiganjo said, however, that its value is increasing because of the smuggling trade.

Sources here said that there are about 200 fishing canoes engaged in smuggling on Lake Victoria and boat owners can make at least $12,000 in a day. Mr. Waiganjo said that some Ugandan smugglers are opening bank accounts in Nairobi and buying property in Kenya with their profits.

The markets here, at Sio Port and in the inland town of Samia, are filled with consumer goods being sold to Uganda. One man here said that he opened his stall within sight of the border two months ago and almost all his customers are from Uganda.

He sells soap, razor blades, tooth paste, bread, cooking fat and other household goods. He will take only Kenyan money. Most of his customers carry the goods they bought openly across the border into Uganda.

In Sio Port, smugglers buy heavier goods such as blankets, radios, mattresses, clothing and bedsheets for sale in Uganda, where stores are reported to be empty. A market in Kampala, the capital of Uganda, is said to have windows filled with empty boxes; a hardware store has shelves lined with empty paint cans.

Generally, the trading on the Kenyan end of the smuggling operation is orderly. According to those who have been at Sio Port, hundreds of traders wait all night along the lake for the canoes to arrive at about dawn with coffee, maize and cotton. But there is no rush when a boat arrives; there is examination of the goods and then a price offer.

Brawl Reported

In Chepkube, however, several persons were killed recently in a brawl when boatloads of smuggled coffee arrived, according to reports here.

The smuggling appears to be tolerated by authorities here. In an interview, Mr. Waiganjo gave no indication that the government intends to crack down on it.

"There is big money in coffee smuggling and obviously among the smugglers there are some very rich people in the country," wrote columnist Joe Kadhi in the Sunday Nation.

"But the people who seem to be caught red-handed are only the simple drivers or other small men. Somehow the big sharks seem to be getting away."



United Press International

This is the new crown—worth 45 cents—issued in London by the British Mi

Britain's Jubilee Crown Strikes Up Some Confusio

LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—The Jubilee crown, the newest coin of the realm, today baffled Britons in banks, bars, shops and public transit.

A special mintage issued to mark the 25 years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, it is the largest and heaviest British coin, spanning 1.5 inches and weighing just under an ounce.

The confusion it caused was equally outsized. Suspicious taxi drivers, bartenders and sales people examined the coin with interest and then handed it back with comments ranging from "We don't accept foreign money" to "I'm not taking that—its not legal tender."

The coin, worth 25 pence ($.45), shows Queen on horseback and bears the inscriptio "Elizabeth II, by the Grace of God, Qu Defender of the Faith."

The reverse side of the coin shows items f the royal regalia, including the crown. Abou million copies of the coin have been minted celebrate the Jubilee, a Royal Mint spokesm said.

The crown coin has been in circulation odically for 425 years, since the reign of Ed VI. The last one was struck in 1972 to mark Queen's silver wedding anniversary.

After 45-Hour Escapade

Police Subdue Hijacker at Zurich Airpo

ZURICH, March 16 (AP).—An 8,500-mile, 45-hour odyssey ended safely today for the passengers and crew of a captive Spanish airliner as Swiss police subdued the Italian hijacker inside the parked plane at the Zurich airport.

One policeman was shot through the thigh in a brief but fierce scuffle in which Luciano Porcari, 36, put up stiff resistance. The police said Porcari managed to grab his rifle and fire one shot before he was finally overpowered.

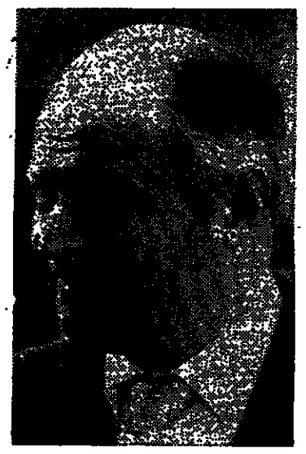
The crew of 7, the 13 passengers still aboard the Iberia Airline Boeing 727, and Porcari's 3-year-old daughter were described by official sources as in "relatively good shape."

Porcari, described as "mentally unbalanced," had staged the hijacking with the announced aim of being reunited with the girl and another daughter, aged 5, whose custody he lost when he and his wife separated some time ago.

Porcari seized the airliner on a domestic flight from Barcelona to Palma de Mallorca on Monday, then had it flown via Algiers to Abidjan, the Ivory Coast capital, where the younger daughter was turned over to him along with almost $50,000, he distributed among pass Sixteen of them were pe to leave during th first 2 of the hijacking, believed on of the longest ever.

The plane continued to where he demanded hi vai his second daughter be to him, too. Yesterday, aft stops in Zurich, the plane ed for Moscow, but land Warsaw before returni Zurich where it landed morning.

The police in Zurich, wh had told yesterday to a for a spare pilot, put fo armed officers aboard in uniforms and they subdue



Keystone.

Sir James Goldsmith

U.K.-French Firm Buys 45% Share Of L'Express

PARIS, March 16 (AP).—Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber today sold a 45-per-cent share of the publishing group that includes the weekly news magazine L'Express to the French-British Générale Occidentale conglomerate headed by Sir James Goldsmith.

Sir James, who has dual French-British nationality, holds stock in the Beaverbrook press group, which publishes the Daily Express of London. Among other corporation, Générale Occidentale controls Cavenham, the British food corporation that ranks third in Europe after Nestlé and Unilever.

Founded in 1953 as a weekly newspaper supporting former Prime Minister Pierre Mendès-France, L'Express had a short period as a daily during the 1956 legislative election campaign before reverting to a weekly. It was changed to a news magazine format in 1964.

A critic of the regime at its start and the standard bearer in the campaign against the Algerian war, the current editorial line of L'Express generally supports the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Turkey Will Drill For Oil in Aegean

ANKARA, March 16 (AP).—Turkey will soon drill exploratory oil wells in three northern areas of the Aegean Sea, Energy Minister Salahaddin Kilic said yesterday. Informed sources said the sites are in Turkish territorial waters.

Without disclosing their exact locations, the minister said the areas were selected on the basis of information gathered by the Turkish research ship Sismik-1 last summer.

The ship's seismic studies in international waters brought Turkey and Greece to the brink of an armed clash over their conflicting claims to Aegean petroleum rights. Last December, Turkey and Greece agreed to refrain from initiatives that would impede talks on their continental shelf dispute.

Population Curbs Urged by U.S. at UN Water Parley

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina, March 16 (UPI).—The chief U.S. delegate to the UN Water Conference here said yesterday that population control is the "core issue" in any assessment of the world's future water needs, and he warned that any nation must "get its house in order to feed its own people."

The delegate, Charles Warren, told newsmen that the world population's expected doubling—from 4 billion to 8 billion in 35 years or less—would strain the "demand for life-giving resources" of all kinds.

"This is the core issue," he said. "The same conceptual framework can be used in any of these international forums concerning resources."

"Every nation must get its house in order to feed its own people," he said. "Some people think a technological solution will always be found, and maybe they're right, but if they're not, the result could be catastrophic."

Chinese Aide Named

TOKYO, March 16 (AP).—The Chinese news agency confirmed today that Wang Meng had been appointed as minister in charge of the Social, Culture and Sports Commission of China, replacing a follower of the Gang of Four.

Judge Dismisses Ruling on Times

MIAMI, March 16 (NYT).—A federal judge has granted a motion to dismiss a ruling he made in January ordering Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of The New York Times, and A.M. Rosenthal, the newspaper's executive editor, to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court for publishing the contents of a federal grand jury report.

But in an order signed Monday, Judge Clyde Atkins of the Federal District Court of the Southern District of Florida denied "without prejudice" a similar motion by The Times to dismiss a possible contempt charge against Seymour Hersh, a reporter for the paper.

In his order on Jan. 10, Judge Atkins had contended that The Times had knowingly violated his previous order to keep the grand jury report secret. Portions of the report were printed in The Times (IHT, Jan. 7) in an article written by Mr. Hersh.

The report dealt with a judicial inquiry into Operation Leprechaun, a 1972 Internal Revenue Service investigation into sexual and drinking habits of about 30 prominent Floridians, including public officials.

Wildcat Strikers at Leyland Offer to Go Back to Work

LONDON, March 16 (Reuters).—Strikers whose stoppage has threatened the future of the state-owned Leyland Motor Corp., Britain's biggest automaker, today agreed to return to work but only on certain conditions.

Many businessmen expected their offer to be accepted, and the London stock market improved after the gloom that the strike has caused here for the last three weeks.

But there were still doubts over whether the conditions will be met by the Leyland management, which yesterday threatened to fire the strikers if they did not return to work on Monday. The trade unions at Leyland have opposed the wildcat strike and backed the management.

A committee representing 3,000 striking toolmakers said the management should publicly withdraw their dismissal threat, and should meet them to discuss their problems.

Pay Levels

The toolmakers, highly skilled machinists, are angry because two years of national pay restraint have held their wages down, close to those of unskilled workers.

They want separate pay bargaining machinery that would enable them to boost their wages further ahead of unskilled employees.

But their own union, the Engineering Union, rejects this, and Leyland management so far has refused to deal with separate sections of the work force.

The offer of toolmakers represents a considerable retreat from their previous position. Yesterday, they issued a statement from their headquarters Birmingham pub, defying timatum and calling on skilled workers for support

This morning, there wer of that support materializ fleeting widespread bitt among skilled workers the out the country who w pressing the Labor gover to make allowances for the any further pay restrain gram.

About 400 machinists at a lands Rolls Royce factory an skilled Ford workers hear Le staged one-day stoppages in pathy.

Drug Policy Ch Asks End of U. Marijuana La

WASHINGTON, Mar (WP).—The Carter admi tion has endorsed pro to end federal criminal pe for possession of small am of marijuana, but said it s be left to individual state decide whether to decrimi their own laws on mari possession.

Dr. Peter Bourne, di designate of the Office of Abuse Policy, said decrimin tion "seems to have been effective and appropriate proach" in the eight states have dropped criminal pe for simple possession.

But, testifying at a subcommittee hearing, he phasized: "It is the positi the administration that it s be left to the individual to determine whether they to decriminalize."

The federal penalty for p sion of a small amount of juana—one ounce (28 gra less—is up to one year in a fine of up to $5,000, which can be doubled for oud offense. But this la never been enforced; officers concentrate on dis ors of large amounts.

The Carter administratio not intend to propose new lation, but is endorsing "along the lines" of one int ed by Senators Alan Cra D-Calif., and Jacob Javits, I It would decriminalize pos of an ounce or less, but impose a civil fine of up to Criminal penalties for the or distribution of even amounts would not be affec

Pope Appears Fine At General Audien

VATICAN CITY, Marc (UPI).—Pope Paul VI, appa recovered from influenza, nounced permissiveness general audience speech to

The 79-year-old Pontiff s ed in good condition. Aides ed him mount the few ste his throne, as they have since he developed art pains in his knees several ago.

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THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES" appears
Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday

The Mystery of the Designing Lovers

By Sarah Booth Conroy

NEW YORK (WP).—Did Ludwig Mies van der Rohe really design the Barcelona chair, the most famous seat of the 20th century?

Or does his mistress, Lilly Reich, deserve much of the credit for the Barcelona chair and a number of other classic modern furniture designs attributed for the last half-century to the Bauhaus master?

Miss Reich's importance to the designs is revealed by Ludwig Glaeser, curator of the Mies van der Rohe Archive, at a show of the furniture at the Museum of Modern Art.

To the design world, the impact is similar to what would happen if the Louvre director announced he believed Leonardo da Vinci's lover helped paint the Mona Lisa.

The truth of the story may remain forever hidden, obscured by wartime separations and losses, discreet and ladylike silences, a love affair complicated by a business partnership, professional courtesies and the overpowering *Mies* myth. But enough remains to make a story bound to have an effect on anyone who ever bought a $1,628 Mies chair or ever sat in one.

Glaeser made his points in an interview and in the catalogue of the show. For the exhibit, Glaeser gathered extensive oral histories and a study of the furniture drawings. Glaeser's evidence:

- All the famous furniture was designed during the years Mies and Miss Reich lived and worked together, the mid-'20s to the late '30s.
- Testimony of former employees and clients of Mies/Reich *who told of her extensive role.*
- The fact that Mies assigned one patent on an important cantilever device to her.
- Her extensive training in furniture design with Josef Hoffman, the master who was a pioneer of modern design.

Their Professions

The two, who had only their profession in common, came together through a designers' organization in the 1920s.

Mies was self-educated, the son of a stone mason. He learned architecture as an apprentice. Miss Reich was the sophisticated daughter of well-to-do factory owners. She was well-traveled, a student of the best design schools of her day and was widely admired for her "unfailing taste combined with *rigorous standards.*"

In 1927, they collaborated on a glass-industries display at the Weissenhof Exhibition, where *they each had model rooms as* well. This was the beginning of their lives and work together.

"It is certainly more than a coincidence that his involvement in furniture and exhibition design began in the same year as his personal relationship with Lilly Reich," Glaeser said.

Georgia van der Rohe, the architect's daughter (who is making a movie based on filmed interviews with her father), said at the Mies exhibit opening, "My father didn't live with us. My mother was not well. I suppose you might say she was fragile. She died young. We children and sort of a retinue of governesses and such, lived in various places in Europe, while she took 'cures.' We would just see him once or twice a year."

Glaeser explains how Mies and Miss Reich worked: "Extremely articulate, she participated in the actual work through conversation, and while Mies did much of his thinking by sketching—consuming stacks of typewriter copy paper—Lilly Reich seems to have had her ideas already in her head.

Her Opinion

"Mies, according to one of his employees from these years, rarely solicited anybody's comments but was always eager to hear her opinion. Even without any temporal distance, the nature of such collaboration makes it nearly impossible to sort out ideas and hands."

Their most productive year, 1928, saw the beginning of the Tugendhat house in Brno, Czechoslovakia, one of the most important of modern houses, and the designs for the Barcelona pavilion for the German government. Mies and Miss Reich were hired to design an industrial exhibit for the exposition. Then at the last minute, they were also asked to produce a pavilion to serve as a setting for the Spanish king to sign his name in a gold book.

The two Barcelona chairs, chrome steel with an "X" frame, one side rising to form a back, had leather-covered, foam-rubber cushions, an innovative stuffing for the time. Although later Mies often spoke of designing the chairs on the back of an envelope, he also once said he had a "graveyard" *of rejected designs* for them.

"Mies," Glaeser writes, "always *cherished his privacy and had let* only those who worked or studied with him observe the creative process, making the world believe that the Barcelona chair had sprung from his head like Athena, in its final perfection."

Glaeser thinks that Miss Reich probably was the one who decided on the kid leather, the soft stuffing, the buttons and tuftings of the Barcelona chair.

Cane Weaving

"We know from a letter that she was also *responsible for the* much-admired continuous cane weaving of the 1927 side chairs. The roll and pleat upholstery shows up first in one of her 1931 jobs."

She is also credited by Glaeser with the combination of the metal legs with wood tops, as in the desk for Philip Johnson in 1930.

During these years, Glaeser said, Miss Reich's energetic and enterprising nature also benefited Mies's office, although she never *ceased to maintain her own.* She continued to take care of his business and personal affairs after he left for Chicago in 1938, and she visited him there at the outbreak of the war.

"It is not certain whether she had hopes of joining him and teaching at the Illinois Institute of Technology, as she had taught under Mies at the Bauhaus.

"Lilly Reich survived the war but did not live long enough to see Mies again; she died at the age of 62 in Berlin in 1947."

Glaeser suggests that Miss Reich gave Mies some financial support. The furniture designs anyway were his principal income during the German years when he was unable to get large architecture commissions.

Mies's furniture designs are still manufactured by Knoll International, which is adding eight pieces to the line. The designs are also widely imitated in cheaper versions.

Mies Archives

Miss Reich gave the majority of the Mies archives to architect Eduard Ludwig for safekeeping. Glaeser worked with Ludwig in Berlin and through him came to know of Miss Reich's great influence.

So the question remains, if Miss Reich was so good, why wasn't she famous?

For one thing, she stayed in Germany during the war. Mies came to the United States, designed the Illinois Institute of Technology and the Lakeshore Apartments in Chicago (also the Martin Luther King Library in Washington). She died shortly after World War II, without having a chance to re-establish herself. He lived on until 1969.



Howard Dearstyne.

Mies van der Rohe with Lilly Reich in Berlin in 1933.



The Barcelona chair at the Museum of Modern Art.

The other part of the answer has to do with the position of women in Germany of that period. And, perhaps, the reluctance of a woman of that day to demand credit from a colleague who was also a lover.

Mies, according to Glaeser, was not "a man suited to marriage. I always think I have found the last of the mistresses, and then another turns up. But I have been told that the most recent was only jealous of Lilly Reich."

SHOPPING

Taking a Risk on a Bit of Caviar

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—Petrossian gives away caviar. If a customer can't decide between the Beluga and the Sevruga, and confused by the extra, samples of a few grains are put onto wooden tongue depressors. "How can you know what you like most unless you taste it, so please try a little."

Beluga and Ocietra are selling at 1,250 francs a kilo and Sevruga for 1,000 so even one affordable gram adds up to money. But Petrossian—purveyors of those fine things in life that don't come free, caviar, smoked salmon, vintage vodka—operates in business like princes who have recently gone into storekeeping. The Petrossians are a generous clan of Armenians—50 of them sat down to table on holidays—when they left Russia in 1923. Two brothers in the original exodus decided that family survival in exile lay in the luxury products of the country they had left behind them.

50 Years Ago

They set themselves up as caviar importers and 50 years ago took over as headquarters for their flying hotels, restaurants and private clients a corner grocery store on the Boulevard de La Chapelle-Manbourg with a facade painted duck's-egg blue. Customers today threaten to forsake the place forever if either inside or outside decor is ever changed.

It is a reassuringly old-fashioned place with floors of wood sawdusted and stone mosaic; a visible work area at the back where men slice the salmon and sturgeon which has been smoked by the firm; a busy counter in the front where one or two girls transfer caviar from large tins to smaller containers and slip on the wide rubber bands that seal it from the air. From the minute you open the door you are greeted by a strong distinctive odor of smoked fish. Either you can't stand it or you love it.

The people who come here to buy have conviviality on their minds... a celebration, a reception, a tête-à-tête with a future... not daily nourishment. Compared with the specialty food temples of the Place de la Madeleine, Petrossian is limited in its range of products. Most of it is geared to the party table.

To accompany the best of caviar and smoked salmon, there is a selection of fine wines and spirits. The coffees are chosen by connoisseurs. Smoked roe of salmon and of cod make delicious zakouskis spread on hot toast. The foie gras is made by the house. It also sells golden goose fat put up in jars, a nice artisanal touch.

All on Display

You can see everything... the Westphalian ham and the dried, taffeta-thin beef of the Grisons, the stacks of blini prepared daily for a fast reheating at home, the dark breads of Eastern Europe, English water biscuits, anchovy or pimiento stuffed Spanish olives. There are piroshki and boereks, smoked trout and smoked eel, cranberries and apricots tinned in Russia. Members of the Russian colony in Paris regularly make the nostalgic sweetmeat, *tianouchki*, a form of soft caramel.

Aunt Mara at the cash register laid in the supply of exotic nuts... Brazil nuts, macadamia, *pecans. Alas, the pecans* are not moving, she says. She remembers as a little girl accompanying her mother to Elyseev, the Fauchon of pre-Revolutionary Moscow and St. Petersburg. It still exists but now is state-operated.)

"They had marvelous displays with bowls of fruits and almonds, and bonbons and you could help yourself to a little taste," she recalled.

What she never forgets were Elyseev's crystal chandeliers that made a fairy tale out of a grocery shop.

"I am still looking for something like them to hang here," she said. "Unfortunately our ceilings are rather low. I nearly bought some from the auction at Claridge's the other day but they were too large."

PETROSSIAN: 18 Boulevard de Latour-Maubourg, Paris 7. Telephone 551-38-74 and 555-41-16.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, March 16 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times rates new plays:

"Movie Buff," is a musical that "took a lot of talent and made very little—eventually—of it," according to Clive Barnes. He adds, "It might amuse some notalgia buffs and people so far into camp that they are practically scoutmasters. Yet what was basically wrong with the show was its conception." An audience watching an old movie is lured behind the screen by "a spirit of the '30s"; once there, they pretend they are the old stars. The book by Hiram Taylor "carries banality over the brink *of reason and dumps it on the* audience." But Taylor is also responsible for "some clever and adept" lyrics. The direction by Jim Payne "proved stiff to the point of stilted," yet the choreography by Jack Dyville "was imaginative." The cast, including Mary Travizo, Deborah Carlson and Nora Cole, "had enthusiasm and talent, even if there was more of the former than the latter."

"Mark Twain Tonight," a one-man show starring Hal Holbrook, is "hilariously funny," Clive Barnes says. "Go and see it—it is full of the bile of human kindness. And a black wit that has looked at man and preferred the house fly." All the material derives from Twain's writings and an occasional piece of bridgework by Holbrook himself. "Holbrook does not exactly act Twain. Much more he is the modern embodiment of Twain. He is Twain reborn." Barnes calls the humor, "black, mordant, dry, ironic, and so anti-establishment you wonder why they allowed Twain into this century."

$40-Million Deal For N.Y. Museum Is Withdrawn

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP).—Walter Annenberg, former U.S. ambassador to Britain, has decided to withdraw his $40-million pledge to establish and maintain a fine arts center at the Metropolitan *Museum of Art here,* museum officials said yesterday.

Museum director Thomas Hoving termed it "an irreparable loss."

The 68-year-old publisher had offered $30 million for construction and another $20 million to maintain the center.

The center would have used films, television, tapes, slides, publications and other audio-visual technology to disseminate information about art.

Establishment of the center was opposed by some New York State and New York City officials who argued that it would have closed off a large part of the museum to the public.

Mr. Annenberg informed the museum of his decision yesterday in a letter to Douglas Dillon, president of the museum's board of trustees.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6– Thursday, March 17, 1977 *

Airing Mideast Diplomacy

President Carter, in his remarks about the visit of Israel's Prime Minister Rabin and his replies to questions in a press conference, spoke some excellent sense about the Middle East. Israel should have secure borders—or call them "defensible"—rather than simply those existing before the 1967 war. And there could well be sound reasons for differentiating between political and strategic boundaries, for having some neutral areas, or patrols by neutral forces. Unfortunately, Mr. Carter made his initiatives in public, in consonance with his campaign promises, rather than privately, as common sense demands.

The result was that Mr. Rabin, who is under pressure from the opposition to his rather shaky government, said that the U.S. President asked too much of Israel, while President Sadat of Egypt, who has his own troubles at home and in the Arab community, insisted before a gathering of Palestinians that every inch of territory taken by the Israelis in the six-day war must be returned. And the Palestinians, responding to this debate as well as to their own tragic history, appear resolved to fight on for the destruction of the state of Israel.

In abstract morality, this keeps Mr. Carter in a very laudable position. He is making potentially useful suggestions for peace, which coincide with the real needs of the parties concerned, and he is making them publicly, so that they can be debated freely. President Wilson, the first of whose Fourteen Points for Peace after World War I insisted on diplomacy that proceeded "always frankly and in the public view," might well be proud of his successor.

But those who had to fight in World War II, largely the product of the failure of the diplomacy that succeeded World War I, have reason to question the wisdom of this approach. It assumes that public debate over diplomatic issues will be reasonable—which is seldom the case. Rather, when delicate matters of the kind involved in the Middle East are inserted into political campaigns or made a public part of complex international relationships, reason falters and rhetoric triumphs, and then, all too frequently, the tanks roll out, warplanes soar overhead—and men, women and children die for slogans.

Thus far the Middle East is not committed to war—there is still time to bring negotiations within a conference that is entrusted with the task of reaching a solution, rather than leaving them to politicians intent on proving their toughness. It may still be possible to make the public commitments of those politicians more flexible, to show that something is better than nothing, peace than war. But the episode should give pause to President Carter—and, by extension, to Ambassador Andrew Young, who is applying the open covenants technique in other areas even more freely than his President, and with similarly ominous results.



HERBLOCK. © 1977 The Washington Post.

'Would You Kindly Have Her Crouch Down— That Light Bothers Our Patients.'

Why Zaire?

True, Zaire is one of Africa's largest and most populous and relatively most moderate states and it's been more friendly than not to U.S. political and economic interests for nearly two decades. True, it deepened its claim on Washington by lending itself to the previous administration's secret involvement, aborted when revealed, in the Angolan civil war. True (or so it appears) it's in some trouble at the moment now that Angola, tasting revenge, seems to be sponsoring attacks on the old Katanga part of Zaire (the former Congo) by separatist-minded Katangese. And, true, it's better that the new administration should send emergency military aid openly rather than again go down the CIA path. Two planeloads of military gear were dispatched this week.

It's still a highly dubious proposition for the United States to deepen its involvement in the murk of Zaire in the way that it has. President Mobutu is not exactly what you'd call Jimmy Carter's type of foreign leader. He runs a crude police state of which the State Department, looking for a silver lining, has just said in its "human rights report": Generally, however, after interrogation, nonpolitical prisoners are not subject to repeated beatings." The United States professes not to know what kind of soup Zaire is really in, whether Cubans are training the Angolan mercenaries, or financing them, or merely offering moral support; or whether the emergency U.S. military aid thus far sent or contemplated will do its intended job. There is an open-ended quality to Zaire's predicament—its long-developing economic predicament as well as its newly developing political one—and it raises the question of whether Zaire is for the United States still a good bet. We have had unhappy experiences with open-ended involvements of which Vietnam, of course, is Exhibit A.

The larger issue is how the United States intends to treat the disputes among black states which are endemic on the African continent. This is the first one to explode since Jimmy Carter became President—indeed, it is the first foreign military conflict of any kind in which he has involved the United States—and people are naturally looking at his policy for what precedents it may hold. We find his approach troubling. He has not explained the contingencies or stakes which require such an abrupt U.S. response, nor the risks of delay. He has not indicated that the United States is moving by diplomatic means, say, by appealing to the Organization of African Unity or even to the United Nations, to seek a peaceful resolution of the dispute. He came to the White House promising to shoulder more responsibility for Africa's and the developing world's economic welfare. It is odd to see him reacting to his first challenge in the pattern of the previous administration: hustling more security assistance to a long-time client state which may or may not be under Cuban guns. Why doesn't Mr. Carter slow down and say what his policy is and where he thinks it will fetch us up?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Greek Popular Front?

The history of parliamentary democracy in Greece suggests that governments tend to wear out by attrition comparatively quickly. The Caramanlis government in Athens seems to be a notable exception, perhaps because of the ideological differences that exist among the opposition, as revealed in published statements and emphasized by personal antagonisms. But there is at present a powerful movement among opposition politicians towards grouping the "democratic forces" together — a phrase aimed at suggesting that the government party is not democratic. However, there are still many opposition members who are tacitly or openly opposed to a popular front, partly because it would polarize political life and partly because any alliance with the notoriously undemocratic elements of the extreme left would bring grist to the mills of the extreme right. The losers in the process would be the many Greeks whose greatest hope is for the consolidation of true, liberal democracy.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

Rhodesia and Owen's Trip

It is surely a mistake for Foreign Secretary David Owen to refuse Ian Smith's invitation to visit Rhodesia in the course of his fact-finding trip to familiarize himself with the problems he faces in southern Africa. He may meet Mr. Smith in South Africa, but that will only familiarize him with the views and personality of Mr. Smith. It will not enable him to make any assessment of Mr. Smith's political position in white Rhodesia, notably in the apparently restive Rhodesian front. It will not enable him to assess the non-front whites. It will preclude him from seeing [Rhodesian African nationalist leader] Bishop Muzorewa in his own setting, among his own advisers, and from considering his claim to represent the black majority.

—From the Times (London).

Student Anger in Italy

In Italy, even more than in France nine years ago [during student unrest], contempt and hatred for a Communist party which has settled down to play conventional politics with the bourgeois system seem to be among the main sources of student revolutionary anger . . . The danger for the Italian Communists is not that they may be thought to be responsible for student violence, but rather that they can be seen to be incapable of preventing it; and this is liable to diminish their attraction for large numbers of moderate or conservative voters who were coming to regard them as a necessary bulwark of law and order.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 17, 1902

SAN FRANCISCO — Twenty-two young U.S. soldiers who are said to have been driven insane by the constant and sometimes furious fighting in the Philippines, arrived here yesterday from Manila. The men have been searching the jungles of the archipelago for Filipinos, and the monotony and the danger of their work and also the very long hours, are reported to have brought about their present condition.

Fifty Years Ago

March 17, 1927

PARIS—The reason that Rose Dolly left yesterday on the Olympic for the United States, leaving her sister Jenny in Paris, has nothing to do with reported hair-pulling or face-slapping between the two famous actresses. Jenny Dolly told the Herald that her sister is going to New York to shop and she will follow later. The famed Dolly Sisters are scheduled to open at the Casino de Paris the first week in May.

Carter's 'Open-Mouth Policy'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—There was a popular theory about Jimmy Carter when he captured the White House that he would be the first U.S. President since World War II who would concentrate on the nation's internal problems and leave a little airspace for a while between himself and the rest of the world. But it's not working out that way.

In the last month, he has played host to the President of Mexico, and the Prime Ministers of Canada, Israel and Britain. And they will be followed in the next few weeks by the Premier of Japan and a parade of visitors from the Middle East. Then the President will be off to Downing Street and NATO in Europe.

Meanwhile, he agreed to address the United Nations, though there is really no UN to address right now. The UN General Assembly is not now in formal session. His friend Andy Young is presiding over the UN Security Council this month, but even Young agreed that there was really no precedent of purpose for Carter to take a seat at the Security Council table, even though some of his own advisers thought it was an unnecessary and even presumptuous exercise.

Jokes

Criticism of presidents should never be taken too seriously in Washington until people begin making jokes about them, but when they begin to say that Jimmy Carter has introduced "the open-mouth policy" and that his new chief of the National Security Council Zbigniew Brzesinski, is getting "to zbig for his britches," that is only mildly funny.

Even Mrs. Carter reports that she told her husband people were saying he talks first and thinks later, to which he made the solemn reply: "They don't know how much I think."

It was a slightly stuffy but significant statement, for while he has made some verbal slips and tactical mistakes along the way, he has thought about the strategy of all these meetings, and on balance, has achieved most of his objectives.

For one thing, he dispelled some of the mystery that has surrounded his personality, character and intelligence among political leaders abroad. He is much more impressive in private conversation, and much more in command of the intricate details of international affairs than his record suggests or he seems on television.

Settled Nothing

These meetings, though they absorbed a lot of time and settled nothing, gave Portillo of Mexico, Trudeau of Canada, and Callaghan of Britain a more accurate measure of him, and vice versa. He had a hard time with Prime Minister Rabin of Israel, who impressed Carter as being excessively rigid and stiff-necked—and there may be trouble ahead in this relationship—but on the whole Carter had a first chance to test himself and, by the private testimony of his visitors, came off very well.

If nothing else, he demonstrated in these meetings that his public defense of human rights, his willingness to consult in advance on world economic, political and military problems, and his determination to slow down the arms race were not an exercise in propaganda, but a deeply felt personal conviction and objective of his administration's policy.

By normal diplomatic standards between nations, even by normal relations between a President and his own Cabinet members in Washington, he breaks every rule in the book. He proposed a compromise to the intricate puzzle of the Middle East controversy at a news conference, while Rabin is still in Washington. He gives no advance notice to Rabin, or even to his own secretary of state.

Risky Business

It is a risky business. It seems to be a matter of personal pride or confidence in himself that he must speak off the cuff, without texts or even notes; that he won't defer to his Cabinet members for answers to hard questions when he is negotiating with other heads of government, and that he won't duck dangerous questions in news conferences.

In the process, he stumbles into imprecisions of language—like his support of "defensible borders" for Israel while he is proposing at the same time final borders on the pre-1967 lines which Israel rejects as indefensible—and infuriates the Arabs by proposing that they wait for two to eight years to get back what they regard as their own territory.

He got into the same kind of trouble during the Senate confirmation hearings on Warnke by suggesting that opponents of Warnke really didn't want an arms agreement, and his own majority leader in the Senate, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, had to go to the White House and warn him against attacking the motives of senators who would have to vote on any strategic arms treaty Warnke might negotiate with the Russians.

Nevertheless, though this is what produces the critical sneer about his "open-mouth policy," Carter is determined to break the diplomatic and political stalemates of the past, and begin the process of thinking in a different way about human rights, the Middle East, the world economic crisis, arms control, and even a world without atomic weapons.

You can argue that he is wrong, that he is provoking both sides in the Middle East to take absolute and contradictory positions from which they cannot withdraw, and thus forcing a confrontation too soon, and that he is taking on too many battles in too many places too soon, before dealing with his problems on the home front. But it would be wrong to assume that he has merely stumbled into these initiatives. They may be blunders, but he has calculated them, and what startles Washington is the increasing evidence that he means what he says, even when it thinks he says the wrong and unconventional thing.

Fireworks in Geneva on Human Rights

By William F. Buckley Jr.

GENEVA—In Geneva every year for about one month, a body called the UN Commission on Human Rights meets for the purpose—one would assume on surveying its historical record—of reiterating its disapproval of South Africa, Chile and Israel. To the astonishment of the nations assembled, our representative this year, Allard Lowenstein, brought up the subject of human rights violated elsewhere, specifically in the Soviet Union and in Uganda.

For a couple of convulsive weeks the commission was agitated by this fracture of complacency. It looked as though it might actually be forced to take a vote on whether it wished to pursue an inquiry into the human rights situation in the Soviet Union, which has been protected from such impertinencies by the perpetual hostility of the vast Soviet enterprise toward any country that tells the truth about it; and Uganda, protected by the fraternal solidarity of the Third World, which suspects that any criticism of any of its members is a criticism of them all.

It is disappointing to record that, in the end, the initiatives were blocked, or more specifically, withdrawn by their sponsors. But several points are worth making.

1. In the opinion of Mr. Lowenstein, *huge strides were made.* Le Monde appears to be the historian of the Commission on Human Rights, and that newspaper recorded that Mr. Lowenstein's initiative was the first taken at the prospective expense of the Soviet Union in the history of the Commission on Human Rights during the past two decades.

Mr. Lowenstein, who is a folk hero of the liberal-left in the United States in virtue of his captaincy of the movement to unseat Lyndon Johnson in 1968, has always been a consistent anti-totalitarian. He arrived in Geneva sharing the almost universal despondency over the possibilities of achieving anything through that vermiform appendix, the Commission on Human Rights, whose function has been the ritual denunciation of the conventional enemies of the dominant coalition of forces. That he succeeded in persuading a majority to permit a mere *discussion* of the *possibilities of probing* the Soviet Union's war on human rights may not strike us as having accomplished very much. But there is no question that it is a step in the right direction.

2. Mr. Lowenstein pointed out that the Third World is not the only concentration of parliamentary cowardice. When time came to vote the usual condemnation of Israel—as a genocidal, totalitarian, imperialist, colonialist, war-loving power—the United States argued quite correctly against the resolution. But what did our Western allies do? They sat on their hands. Why? Because they are afraid of displeasing the Arab world.

Mr. Lowenstein's point: Those of us quick to criticize the pusillanimity of the Third World, which is fearful of antagonizing the Soviet Union and its own confederates within the Third World, should pause over the behavior of West European countries. To be sure, they abstained, *declining to vote against Israel.* But they did not reject the preposterous arguments leveled against Israel. Have we any right to expect more courageous behavior from Kenya than, say, from West Germany?

3. Mr. Lowenstein believes that the experience of the past four weeks entitles us to believe that the machinery of the United Nations might yet be revived to good ends. It is of course too early to say this with confidence. For one thing, we cannot know whether Mr. Carter's enthusiasm for human rights as an objective of U.S. policy will perish under the attrition of Realpolitik.

4. The great and distressing tragedy of the affair was the exhibitionistic performance of a member of the U.S. delegation who made embarrassing declarations about the U.S. role in the overthrow of the late President Salvador Allende of Chile. The poor deluded delegate undertook to speak in behalf of the United States when he had no warrant to do so.

But Chilean history aside, *tragedy lay in the instant embarrassment* caused to a government and a State Department which will now regulate more closely the words and deeds of its representatives in the far-flung UN committees. This means that the ingenious improvisers as Allard Lowenstein, and before him Daniel Patrick Moynihan, may be a little less than the scope they need in any attempt to bring the United Nations back from the contempt it has earned.

Letters

Pushing Détente

There is little wonder that there is so much controversy over the word "détente." It is a truly inspired French creation, a classic word for all seasons.

As a transitive verb it means to relax, which is what those seeking to bring about a more propitious world atmosphere conducive to peace so justly promote.

As a reflexive verb it means to become slack or run down, which is what those committed to maintaining a strong defense so justly fear.

And, as a noun, in the phrase *"presser la détente"* it means to pull the trigger which is what we all fear will unleash a cataclysmic result.

Thus détente is desirable, detestable, and pushing it too hard will bring about catastrophe. Who else but the French could have packed such magnificent ambiguity into one small word? We can be all for it, all against it, and all cautioned not to push it either way very hard.

ANDREW P. SUNDBERG.
Geneva.

Letter From Moscow

The Less You Know, The Happier You Ar

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW.—For a capital where practically everything is supposed to run according to The Plan, this has been a very big winter for the unexpected. Right after the New Year there was a mysterious explosion in a subway car. Then last month there was a major fire at the Hotel Rossiya and two weeks ago, late on a Friday night, an earthquake shook the city.

The point is not to make light of any of those incidents—the subway blast took at least several lives, the fire apparently killed about 45 people and the earthquake, a tremor really, frightened the daylights out of Muscovites who live on higher floors, but mercifully did not do any damage.

The way Russians reacted officially and privately, however, reveals something about the way people here think and how they deal with surprises, particularly when they happen to be catastrophic ones.

To start with though, consider the splash any one of these events would make were it to happen in a big U.S. city. The press, radio and television would go all-out reporting every detail. Authorities would investigate and issue a full report. Little if anything would thus be left to the public imagination—and if there were remaining questions, someone would no doubt go on probing until they were answered.

* * *

By contrast, here is everything that the Soviet people were formally told about what took place in the subway, carried as an item by Tass, the Soviet news agency. A slightly modified version was published at the bottom of an inside page of a local newspaper five days after the episode occured. Nothing more has been said:

MOSCOW.—A Tass correspondent has been told at the management of the Moscow underground railway that a small explosion had taken place in the Scheikovski radius of the Metro on Jan. 8. There were victims who were rendered medical aid. An investigation is under way."

The Rossiya fire, a dramatic blaze which swept through a huge wing of one of the world's biggest hotels located only a few yards from the Kremlin wall, received similarly cryptic treatment. "Information" was the headline of a 17-line report on Page 3 of the four-page Moscow evening daily which noted that the fire was thought to have started in an elevator shaft and that "those injured received medical aid."

The only acknowledgement of deaths was an expression of sympathy to families of the victims published a few days later as an official announcement in Pravda, the country's main newspaper. There is still no word of how many people really were killed.

Western journalists who rushed to the scene—obviously Soviet reporters didn't bother—were able to move about freely in the early confusion. But police soon closed off access and several correspondents who tried to get pictures were manhandled.

"You are only looking for sensation," one policeman angrily told Fritz Pleitgen, the correspondent for West German television, "you should not laugh over our misfortune." (That comment says a great deal, incidentally, about the ingrained defensiveness that many Russians feel at the curiosity of foreigners.)

For some reason the earthquake received a bit more attention, perhaps because just about everyone in Moscow felt it and knew that awful happened. There was an explanatory report in Pravda several days later and film clips on television of the devastation caused by the quake in Rome. The film was all the more shocking because scenes of such damage usually are shown on TV only they happen in the West.

The rule seems to be that the closer to home something terrible happens, the less said about it publicly the better.

* * *

Results of that practice, as one might expect, are that stories are circulated which are often more elaborate than the truth would probably be, were it known.

Take the Metro explosion. There was a flurry of excitement abroad over an item in a Los Angeles newspaper written by Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who occasionally used by the authorities for "disclosures." He claimed that the bomb had been planted by a terrorist—which was what was thought to mean that Soviet dissidents would eventually be charged.

But there are now at least two other prevailing versions. One has it that a band of young workers from a provincial city had set off the explosion and two others in Moscow about the same time as a protest against the higher standards of living in the capital and in outrage at rumors that the price of vodka was about to be raised. The culprits have supposedly been arrested.

(A second account says that a "mad bomber" is loose in the subway, a psychotic who may strike again at any time, rather like the one who terrorized New York with sporadic bombings for a time in the 1950s. Both stories, solemnly attributed to reliable sources, which usually is taken to be someone with party connections.

The Rossiya fire has prompted a good deal of speculation, mostly having to do with the inadequacy of safety precautions—fire doors were supposed to be locked—and the circumstances surrounding the way the blaze was handled.

Russian eyewitnesses have said, for instance, that while hundreds of tourists were hanging out of the windows shouting for help in the north wing of the hotel, a number of wedding parties and dances were going on in the west wing. A packed house watching the popular Soviet comedian Arkady Raikin in the Rossiya's concert hall was apparently never advised of the trouble either and found out what was going on when they went outside.

Since the fire was finally contained, it may well be that officials believed it best to keep people calm by not telling them about it. Fact is, we'll never know what officials thought.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1977

apan Firms Cut Trade Estimate

Masaru Sugimoto

YO, March 16 (AP-DJ).—trading houses in Japan evised downward their es- of trading growth rates first quarter and first fiscal 1977 beginning in survey conducted by the ment's Economic Planning shows.

The EPA survey taken in February of 29 major trading houses found that exports in the first quarter of the fiscal year are now expected to expand by only 11.8 per cent from the year-earlier period, a decrease from the 14.9-per-cent growth rate estimate made in a survey last November.

Imports in the April-June period should expand by about 11.2 per cent, the February sampling shows, down sharply from an earlier anticipated 17.5-per-cent year-to-year growth rate, the EPA said.

In the second quarter of fiscal 1977, the survey said, the year to year growth rate in exports will slump further to a 10-per-cent expansion while imports will rise 11.4 per cent from a year earlier.

Exports by the trading concerns in the first half of fiscal 1977 are thus expected to increase by about 10.9 per cent from a year earlier, while imports grow 11.3 per cent.

In the first half of fiscal 1975, the 29 major trading houses had exports totaling about $20.04 billion, a 14.2-per-cent increase from the year-earlier period. Imports by the houses in the April-September 1976 period expanded at a 6.9-per-cent rate to about $17.95 billion, according to EPA figures.

The EPA survey said that first-half exports to the United States by the trading houses will be up only 3.7 per cent, after an estimated 24-per-cent year-to-year rise in the last half of the current fiscal year. Exports to Western Europe will rise by about 3.1 per cent following an 18-per-cent expansion in the last half of fiscal 1976.

For Japan as a whole, most of the major trading companies and trade organizations are projecting a shift into a trade deficit for the coming fiscal year.

The Japan External Trade Organization, for example, says customs clearance exports will rise 14.3 per cent in fiscal 1977 to $79 billion, from an estimated $69 billion this year. Imports will rise by 19 per cent to $80 billion from about $67.2 billion in fiscal 1976.

Most of the largest trading houses have yet to revise their overall estimates for Japan's trade performance in the coming year but some admit there are clouds on the horizon as far as exports are concerned.

Mitsui & Co. predicted late last year that exports for fiscal 1977 will rise by 10.9 per cent to $76 billion, while imports increase 14.1 per cent to $77 billion.

Marubeni Corp.'s research section has increased its estimate for fiscal 1977 imports to about $80 billion from a projection of $79.1 billion made earlier. Exports should total about $78.5 billion, a 14.4-per-cent increase from fiscal 1976, it said.

A Marubeni official said that if exports to the United States and Europe are hampered by possible import controls, or self restraint by Japanese exporters, the difference will be made up by increased shipments to other areas such as the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

nch Trade Gap Narrows, dustrial Output Gains 4%

S, March 16 (AP-DJ).— trade deficit narrowed to illion francs ($314 million) nuary on an unadjusted from a deficit of 3 billion in January, but was up a deficit of 739 million a year ago, the Foreign Ministry announced today. djusted imports amounted billion francs, up from illion francs in January 4.74 billion francs in Febru- ary last year. Exports totaled 25.52 billion francs, up from 23.48 billion francs a month earlier and 21 billion francs a year ago.

Meanwhile, the index of industrial production stood at 130 in January, an increase of 4 per cent on the revised December index of 125, the Finance Ministry announced.

The January index was 9.2 per cent above the year-ago level of 119. The ministry said the index for November had been revised upward to 128 from 124.

The index, which is unadjusted and excludes the building industry, is based on 1970 equaling 100.

Commenting on the figures, Deputy Finance Minister Michel Durafour remarked that the monthly index is not sufficiently regular to attach any great importance to month-to-month variations. Over the six months ending last January, however, French industrial production rose by 4.8 per cent, he stated.

Adjusted Trade Data

On a seasonally adjusted basis, February's trade deficit narrowed to 1.52 billion francs from 2.33 billion francs in January, but was up from a deficit of 242 million francs in February, 1976.

Adjusted imports amounted to 27.06 billion francs, down from 27.68 billion francs in January but up from 21.69 billion francs in February last year. Exports totaled 25.54 billion francs, up from 25.29 billion francs a month earlier and 21.45 billion francs a year ago.

On an unadjusted basis, France's trade deficit for the first two months amounted to 4.57 billion francs, compared with 2.11 billion francs in the like 1976 period.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the January-February deficit totaled 3.9 billion francs, compared with 1.16 billion francs a year ago.

ba's Profit se 20.7% uring Year

SSELDORF, March 16 (AP- —Veba Ag, West Germany's st company by sales, re- ed a 1976 group net profit 04 million marks, up 20.7 per from 169 million marks the ous year, while sales rose 7.5 billion marks from 24.8 on marks in 1975, Rudolf von ngen-Foerder, management d chairman, told a press ference today.

he management will recom- an unchanged dividend of rks per 50-mark nominal e for the year, he said.

he company sees another sat- ctory result this year despite actural problems in the Ger- n oil industry.

Veba, which is involved in oil natural gas refining and tribution, electricity and chem- als, is 43.7 per cent government- ned. The remaining shares are d by 1.2 million shareholders, king the company Germany's st widely held.

r. Bennigsen-Foerder said loss from the oil and chemical of last year had been cut to fourth of the previous year's. did not give figures, but Veba orted a 1975 net loss of 460 on marks in the petroleum r alone.

Belgian Bank Reports

RUSSELS, March 16 (AP-DJ). profit of Société Générale Banque rose 6.8 per cent in to 1.45 billion francs ($39.5 on) from 1.36 billion francs 975, the bank, Belgium's larg- announced today.

ciété Générale de Banque it is proposing a dividend 89 francs a share after with- ing tax, up from 175 francs for 1975.

he bank said its balance sheet l was 586.8 billion francs on 31, 1976, up 15.1 per cent m 510.04 billion francs a year

eposits, bonds and cash cer- ates totaled 359.4 billion cs and bankers' deposits 166.8 n francs, up 16.2 per cent 15.9 per cent, respectively.

TC to Block enneco's Plan o Buy Monroe

ASHINGTON, March 16 -DJ).—The Federal Trade mission moved yesterday to k Tenneco Inc.'s proposed isition of Monroe Auto pment Co. on the ground it would lessen competition the auto replacement-parts ket.

he commission stated its tions to the $167-million saction in a complaint that ed both companies. It also ucted the agency's staff to k a federal court injunction ing completion of the pur- ase pending the outcome of its inistrative proceedings.

oth companies agreed last ember to combine through exchange of stock. Under the posal, Tenneco would acquire least 80 per cent of the 13 lion outstanding Monroe res.

he FTC contended that mer- would eliminate existing and ential competition between neco and Monroe and between neco and other producers of lacement shock absorbers and haust-system parts.

.S. Steel to Buy apan Firm's Process

ST. LOUIS, March 16 (AP-DJ). J.S. Steel Corp. has signed an eement with a U.S. affiliate Japan's Toshin Steel Co. to buy d install part of Toshin's elec- e steelmaking process in two tric furnaces at U.S. Steel's uth Works in Chicago.

Toshin said its process can ine an electric furnace's steel- king capacity with a relatively west capital expenditure.

Housing Starts In U.S. Soar 29%

WASHINGTON, March 16 (Reuters).—U.S. housing starts rebounded strongly in February following a weather-related slump in January, rising 29 per cent to a seasonally adjusted rate of 1.79 million units from 1.39 million, the Commerce Department reported today.

At the same time the number of housing permits issued, which has been declining in recent months, rose 16 per cent in February to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.51 million from 1.31 million in January.

This renewed upsurge in permits seems to confirm administration forecasts that the housing industry will remain strong through this year, economists said.

The Commerce Department said starts for single family homes rose to 1.42 million units in February—the second highest on record—from 1.01 million in January and starts for units with two to four dwellings increased to 115,000 from 104,000.

Boost Is Set For Aid Fund

By Paul Lewis

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT).—The Carter administration yesterday made a new commitment to increase the supply of international credit available to poor countries so that they can finance their imports and sustain the world's economic recovery.

At a 26-nation meeting in Vienna, the United States promised to seek congressional approval for a $900-million increase to $2.4 billion in the American contribution to the International Development Agency, the World Bank body that grants loans on lenient terms to the world's poorest nations.

The offer, which is identical to what the Ford administration had suggested, was part of an agreement to expand the development agency's resources to $7.6 billion from $4.5 billion over the next three years.

The proposed increase in the agency's resources, which remains subject to legislative ratification in all the contributing countries, comes at a time when many financial experts say that international institutions should assume more of the financing of world trade, relieving private banks, which are considered near their prudent lending limits.

With widespread support, including the Carter administration's, the International Monetary Fund is also seeking a big increase in lendable funds in the form of a new credit line from the richest countries, among them the oil-exporting nations.

Yesterday's agreement to boost the Development Agency Fund clearly reflects these concerns and also fits in with the Carter administration's declared policy of seeking better relations with the developing world.

Two-thirds of the proposed increase in the IDA's resources would simply reflect inflation since the last increase in 1973. The U.S. share remains at its traditional one-third.

World Bank Loan Amount Is Halved

ZURICH, March 16 (Reuters).—The amount of the World Bank's 200-million-franc Swiss loan has been reduced to 100 million, Swiss Credit bank said today.

The bank said the reduction was agreed between the issuing consortium and the World Bank because of the unfavorable climate on the Swiss capital market.

Other terms of the loan are unchanged with the coupon at 5.25 per cent, duration 15 years and issue price 99.5 per cent.

World Economy Forecast To Grow Only 3.5 Per Cent

NEW YORK, March 16 (Reuters).—The world economy will grow at a rate of only about 3.5 per cent this year, due mostly to inflation in the non-Communist industrialized world, Chase Manhattan Bank says in its bi-monthly report "Business in Brief."

The bank said that "a price rise averaging over 7 per cent this year will allow little room for stimulative policy maneuvers in most industrial countries."

In San Francisco, however, Bank of America reversed Chase's growth figure and predicted the world economy will grow by 5.3 per cent this year.

The bank, in a report on the world economic outlook for 1977, added that "there is little foundation thus far to support notions that the depth and quality of the recovery will be boosted significantly by the combined stimulus provided by the economies of the three major industrial nations—the United States, Germany and Japan," and said it is "crucial for the three and other industrial nations to aim for growth at home and move away from relying entirely on export-lead growth."

The Chase Manhattan report said there will be three impediments to growth in many countries: A reluctance by governments to adopt expansionary measures, continuing softness in private capital spending and the problem of adjusting to the drastically changed international payments pattern caused by the oil price increase, the Chase report said.

It said that the United States, West Germany and Japan are the strongest countries among the non-Communist states, but it is not clear how much impact these countries would have in pulling other countries along with them.

The growth in imports by the United States will be mostly distributed among a few countries, especially oil-producing states and less developed countries, Chase said.

Japanese imports will come mostly from Asian countries. Japan accounts for less than 1 per cent of exports by the nine-nation European Economic Community.

The bank said that the stimulus for stronger economic growth in Europe must largely originate within the EEC. It said a West German expansion policy could aid this, but "chronic fear of inflation probably rules out any major shift in German economic policies."

Stock Rally Loses Steam But Market Gains Slightly

NEW YORK, March 16 (IHT).—The two-day-old stock-market rally lost some of its momentum today but eked out a small advance in an overall lackluster session. Trading was active.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 3.99 points to 968.00. It was up 2.74 at 3 o'clock.

Gaining issues outnumbered decliners 795 to 620, and volume totaled 22.14 million shares compared with 23.94 million yesterday.

"Many investors in the sidelines still aren't convinced that the advance is for real," said Larry Watchel of Bache Halsey Stuart.

He pointed out, however, that the market has overcome concern over the cold winter weather and will be looking at prospects for a better economic picture and declining inflation.

Some support came from the Commerce Department report of a 29-per-cent rise in February housing starts.

Another positive factor was the report of a 1-per-cent jump in industrial production.

Among winners were semiconductor stocks, buoyed by a bullish report on the industry's prospects in 1977. Fairchild Camera rose 1 to 35 1/8, Texas Instruments 1 to 85 3/4 and Motorola 3/8 to 48 1/2.

Time Inc., in talks to acquire American Television & Communications Corp., was up 1/2 at 37 1/2.

Papers were also ahead. Hammermill, on the day's most actives list, jumped 1 3/4 to 24 3/4 and International Paper rose 1 1/8 to 58 7/8.

American Telephone, which reported higher three-month' net, was up 1/2 at 63 1/8.

Also on the upside were Raymond International, rising 1 3/8 to 21 3/8 and Combustion Engineering, up 1 3/8 at 51. Pitney-Bowes advanced 1 1/2 to 20 and McDonald's was up 3/8 at 45 1/2.

The day's biggest loser was Wrigley, which dropped 4 3/4 to 76. The company said it expects a 30-per-cent decline in first quarter earnings.

NYSE to Allow Alien Members

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP-DJ).—Members of the New York Stock Exchange have overwhelmingly approved a change in the Big Board's constitution that will permit foreign members.

The exchange's members approved 705 to 72 the repeal of a ban against most foreign memberships. Canadian citizens have been permitted Big Board membership since the late 1960s.

Another amendment approved by the members removes a ban that barred a member firm from being more than 25-per-cent-owned by a foreign parent.

1% Gain After a Decline

U.S. Industrial Output Recovers

By Jerry M. Flint

NEW YORK, March 16 (NYT).—Industrial production snapped back in February from the slump triggered by January's record cold, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

There are some indications that the production burst is continuing this month. The automobile industry, for example, the only major consumer durable goods industry to show a production decline in February, is planning major catchup production in March. And earlier this week the steel industry reported that its output for the week ended March 12 was the fifth straight week of gain and the best for any week this year.

The Fed reported that industrial production rose 1 per cent, seasonally adjusted, in February, after a decline of 0.8 per cent—revised from a 1-per-cent drop—in January.

That put the Fed's index of industrial production, which measures output of the nation's factories and mines, at 133.2 per cent of the 1967 average, a 4.6-per-cent gain from a year ago and up from 131.9 per cent in January.

"The factory workweek in February lengthened considerably from the average in January and the warmer weather put less pressure on fuel supplies available to industry," the report said.

The January decline was tied to the cold weather and the cutoff of gas supplies. This continued into early February, with 1.2 million workers idled, according to government reports, in the week ended Feb. 4.

But the "weather-related production losses early in the month were more than offset later by sizable output gains in many industries," the report said.

Overall output in every major category rose last month with one major exception, consumer durables. The decline of 0.4 per cent was led by automobiles as auto assemblies dropped 3.5 per cent to an annual rate of 8.2 million, the board said.

But this month the industry's sales and production have started strong. The early March sales rate is a record, up 19 per cent from last year's pace. The four car manufacturers are planning to build 926,000 cars this month, which would be the best for March since 1973, Detroit's record year.

Output of consumer nondurables rose 0.9 per cent last month, production of business equipment rose 1 per cent and the manufacturing of materials such as paper, chemicals and metals rose 1.2 per cent.

In addition, the board made upward revisions for December and November of last year, putting the industrial output gain at 0.9 per cent in December and 1.1 per cent in November.

Comecon Debt Seen Doubling By 1980 to About $80 Billion

VIENNA, March 16 (AP-DJ).—The debts of member countries of the East European trade group Comecon are expected to double from $40 billion in 1976 to at least $80 billion in 1980, the Institute for International Economic Comparisons said today.

Friedrich Levcik, scientific head of the Vienna institute, said this estimate is conservative. Assuming that current trends in Comecon and Western countries prevail, overall East bloc indebtedness could soar well beyond $100 billion, including rapidly growing interest charges, he said.

In that case, the Comecon countries' foreign trade deficit, which amounted to $11 billion in 1976, would increase to $17 billion in 1980, Mr. Levcik said.

He conceded, however, that such a development is unlikely because Comecon countries want to contain their widening trade balance deficits by restricting imports and boosting exports.

However, Mr. Levcik added, it is unrealistic to believe that the centrally planned economies of East Europe are in a position to end their deficits in the short term.

He said the optimistic forecast that the total East bloc debt would only double by 1980 was based on the belief that both Comecon and Western industrialized countries would attempt to reduce the trade-balance deficit "gradually" to $7 billion or $8 billion by 1980.

In order to achieve this aim, Mr. Levcik said, the Comecon countries would have to cut growth of their imports from the West to an average 2 per cent in real terms and increase their exports to the West by 6 to 7 per cent, he said.

Sir Hugh Fraser Quits As SUITS Chairman

LONDON, March 16 (AP-DJ).—Sir Hugh Fraser said today that he has stepped down as chairman of Scottish & Universal Investments Ltd. (SUITS) and become deputy chairman.

The Fraser family and family trusts have also sold their 24-percent interest in SUITS, or about 7.46 million shares, to Lonrho Ltd. at 95 pence a share.

Sources said that this will make Lonrho the largest single shareholder in SUITS. The board of SUITS has appointed R.W. Rowland, who is managing director and chief executive of Lonrho, as chairman.

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Jewel Companies

Year		
Revenue	2,981.4	2,817.8
Profits	36.2	28.7
Per Share	3.14	2.50

Rockefeller Says LDC Loans Will Slow, Hits 'Scare Stories'

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, March 16 (WP).—Chase Manhattan Bank chairman David Rockefeller said yesterday that loans by the big international banks to lesser-developed countries (LDCs) to help them finance their growing deficits, largely caused by oil imports, "will need to slow down."

He therefore urged a four-point program of actions by governments to take up the slack so that there is "an adequate supply of public international credit."

At the same time Mr. Rockefeller, in a speech to the Economic Club of New York, broadly defended foreign lending practices of U.S. banks and attacked the news media for "scare stories" about bank loan problems which he said undermined public confidence in the banking system.

Responding to recently expressed concerns "that banks have dangerously overextended themselves in making foreign loans to chronic debtor countries," the chairman of the country's third largest bank said the role of the banks in foreign lending and in financing the deficits of foreign governments "is far more complex than the alarming headlines or glib statements would have us believe."

Mr. Rockefeller noted that most of Chase's international loan activity is short-term in nature and used to finance commercial trade and private business, that about 70 per cent of Chase's foreign loans are to industrialized countries, and that loans to LDCs are largely accounted for by credits to the so-called "high or medium-income" nations like Brazil and Mexico with "comparatively little to low-income countries like India and Pakistan.

The program urged by Mr. Rockefeller to backstop bank lending should include, he said, "enlargement of existing public credit lines or guarantees, ... increased public credit flows to each of the major classes of borrowing nations, ... extension of these credits subject to rigorous conditions that assure domestic policies which promote efficient adjustment, and ... a substantial part of the funding should be obtained" from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"New loans to governments for straight balance of payments purposes will still be taken up by banks," the Chase Manhattan chairman said, "but I believe lenders will be increasingly selective and cautious in adding such credits to their portfolios. Certainly that is our posture at Chase."

Mr. Rockefeller said, "There is no denying the fact that bank loans to LDCs as a group have expanded significantly since the oil-price increase in the winter of 1973-74," noting that the exposure of U.S. and other foreign banks to these countries has increased from $39 billion to $77 billion in three years.

But he pointed out that "the capacity to service debt also has been increasing, albeit at a slower rate," with LDC exports advancing by nearly 65 per cent during this same period.

Touching on the question of what happens if a specific country gets in trouble on its loans, he told the group: "The normal remedy for LDCs in trouble is not default. Nor does it generally mean even debt moratorium. More usually, it involves a refunding or rescheduling of debt. Obviously, banks prefer not to reschedule, but even when they must, such action neither impairs bank capital nor decreases bank earnings. Again, this critical point seems largely to have been overlooked in the current dialogue."

He conceded that "bank debt to a number of these countries has been expanding at a rate that should not—and cannot—be sustained."

However, "this does not mean that loans to these countries at present are excessive, nor that banks need balling out," he said.

But a slowdown in such lending is now required, he said, as well as the development of "public policies" to correct the balance of payments problems in both industrial and less developed countries that have given rise to the increase in international lending.

Mexican Debt Payments Are Renegotiated

ACAPULCO, Mexico, March 16 (AP-DJ).—A leading Mexican banker said yesterday that Mexico is negotiating easier payments on its $28-billion foreign debt, but he added that the effort is not affecting the country's ability to secure new loans.

Jose Gomez Gordoa, president of Banco Internacional, one of the country's leading private financial institutions, said the government has already managed to renegotiate some short-term obligations.

Other financial sources said a group of 78 banks in London will announce next Monday a $350-million loan to help the Mexican state petroleum monopoly, Pemex, develop its oil resources.

Mr. Gordoa is attending the annual convention of the Mexican Banker's Association.

Some Mexican bankers cautioned at the meeting against too much continued borrowing abroad, and Mr. Gordoa added: "I believe we will have to adopt an attitude similar to that taken by European countries at the end of World War II. We will just have to tighten our belts."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 16

1976-77 High	1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
37½	32⅜	ACF Ind 1.80	8	64	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅛	AJ Ind	7	28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23¼	20¾	AMF 1.24	11	95	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	APL Cp 1	6	24	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
50¾	42¾	ARASv 1.32	11	21	44⅛	43½	44	+ ¼
23⅜	17¼	ASALtd .80		100	22½	21⅞	21⅞	
10¾	9⅝	ATOInc .40	6	89	10½	10¼	10½	
49⅝	42¼	AbbtLab 1	14	442	45⅝	44⅝	45¼	+ ⅝
13¼	9½	AcmeClv .50	22	24	12	11⅝	11⅝	
3½	2¾	AdmDg .04	5	14	3	3	3	
13¼	11½	AdmEx 1.15e		17	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
5	4⅛	AdmMil .05e	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	10⅜	Addrssg .10g	20	91	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
35⅝	29¼	AetnaLf 1.20	8	160	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
51	44⅝	AetnaLf pf 2		2	46	46	46	— ¼
14⅝	10½	Aguirre		307	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
17½	15⅛	Ahmans .40	6	38	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	3	Alles n	60	45	3⅛	3	3	
35⅞	28¾	AirProd .20b	13	302	31⅛	30½	30⅞	+ ⅜
15½	12⅞	AirbnFrt .60	12	345	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅝
32⅜	28¼	Airco 1.15	7	140	31	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅜
19¼	16	Alcona 1.20	41	24	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—
40⅝	615	AlaGas 1.28	8	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
116½	112	AlaP pf 11		z550	15	115	115	— ⅞
105	93	AlaP pf 9.44		z100	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
93½	89½	AlaP pf 8.28		z80	91½	91	91½	+ 1
21½	15	Alaskin .61e	7	40	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
20⅛	17¼	Albany n.72	6	13	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6	AlbertoC .36	17	32	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
23¼	19⅝	Alberton .80	9	174	22	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅜
27⅝	23⅛	AlcanAlu .80	24	550	27⅞	27⅜	27½	
22⅛	18⅝	AlcoStd .96	6	94	21	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
23⅛	18¾	AlconLb .32	15	32	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6¼	Alexdrs .36e	6	14	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
14	11⅝	AllegCp .90e	7	37	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
25	21⅞	AllgLud 1.28	6	507	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	
42⅞	39⅛	AllgLud pf 3		8	42⅛	42½	42½	
22⅝	20⅛	AllgPw 1.68	8	217	21⅛	20⅞	21	
14½	13⅛	AllenGrp .70	7	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
47⅝	38⅜	AlldCh 1.80	10	132	45⅞	45⅜	45⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	12¼	AptldMn .64	8	6	13½	13½	13½	
12½	10⅛	AlldProd .60	22	26	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	41	AlldStr 1.80	6	12	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	+ ½
55	53½	AlldStr pf 4		z10	55	55	55	+ 1½
3½	2¾	AlldSup		15	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
28¼	23½	AllisChal .90	6	338	28⅛	27⅞	28	
9½	8⅛	AllrtAut .60	9	68	9⅛	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	15	AlphPrt .72	4	36	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
59⅛	50½	Alcoa 1.40	14	454	59⅝	58⅞	59	— ¼
36⅛	32⅛	AmlSug 3	8	4	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
59⅜	46⅛	Amax 1.75	11	371	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
59⅜	48⅛	Amax pf 3		22	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	+ ⅜
25½	21⅛	AMBAC 1	8	79	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
20½	18⅛	Amerce 1.20	6	32	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
37⅞	33⅛	Amrc pf 2.60		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
36¼	30	AHess .60	8	308	32	31⅞	32	+ ¼
80¼	66½	AHes pf 3.50		4	72¼	71½	71⅞	+ ¼
21½	18⅛	AAirFlt .56	10	127	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
14¾	10	AmAir	6	244	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅜	Amcord .40	8	66	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15	13⅛	AmBaker 1	5	67	13½	13⅜	13½	
45⅝	43	ABrnds 2.92	10	101	45⅝	45½	45⅝	
26	24¼	ABrnd pf1.70		7	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
42⅞	37	ABdcst 1	10	463	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	10½	AmBldM .50	7	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
40	38¼	AmCan 2.40	8	342	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ¼
24	22½	ACan pf 1.75		3	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
2⅜	2⅛	ACentry		12	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
17⅝	16½	AmCred .81e	5	11	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
29⅜	26⅜	ACyanp 1.50	10	451	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
13¼	9⅞	AmDistl	13	2	11	11	11	
27½	25⅛	ADistTel .84	12	49	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
8	7⅛	ADualVt		11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	13⅛	ADul pf .84a		5	14	14	14	
25⅝	23⅜	AElPw 2.06	9	472	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	12⅛	AFamily .40	7	52	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅛	AmFnSys	8	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25⅝	23⅜	AGIBd 1.79e		54	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
19	17¼	AGenCv 1.32		10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	18⅛	AGenIns .68	6	63	20	19⅞	19⅞	
30	25⅛	AGnIn pf1.80		38	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
22¼	18⅛	AGnIn pf .90		4	20	20	20	
22⅝	17	AmHoist 1	6	201	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ¼
32¼	27⅛	AmHom 1.10	18	592	31½	31	31⅛	+ ½
31	25¼	AmHosp 4.0	16	105	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	AmInvst .50	8	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14¼	10⅞	A Medicl 24.	8	76	10½	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	8	AMedcp 1.0	5	338	9	8⅞	8⅞	
4⅝	4	AmMotrs	6	104	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
46	40⅜	ANatR 264.	8	102	41⅜	41½	41½	— ⅜
19½	9⅞	AmSeat .40	12	22	11⅛	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	AShip .101	8	47	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
30¼	26⅜	AmStnd 16.0	7	44	27⅜	27⅜	27½	— ¼
84⅜	74¼	A Std pf 47.5		1	75⅝	75½	75½	— ½
10	6⅜	AmSterll 30.	17	253	9⅜	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
34⅜	30½	AmStrs 1.90	6	4	30½	33⅛	30⅞	— ⅛
65¼	62	ATT 42.0	10	2710	63⅛	63⅜	63	+ ½
68⅝	65⅛	ATT pf 4		43	67⅛	66⅝	67⅛	+ ⅝
50½	48⅛	ATT pf 3.64		8	50¼	50	50¼	+ ⅛
51⅛	49⅛	ATT pf 3.74		2	51	50⅞	50⅝	
16½	10⅛	AWatWk .76	6	16	13	13	13	
18½	16	Ameron 1	7	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
12⅝	11½	AmesD .16e	5	25	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
30¼	27	Ametek 14.0	11	45	30⅜	30	30⅛	+ ¼
16⅝	14⅜	Amfac 1	9	61	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
16⅜	13⅝	AMIC 0.8e	6	40	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	24⅛	AMPInc .48	19	35	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
13¼	11⅛	Ampco 60.	9	14	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
9⅜	7⅜	AmpexCp	12	238	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	AmrepCp		34	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
25¼	22⅛	Amstar 135.	6	13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
52⅝	44	Amsted .2	8	25	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ¼
8⅛	6⅛	Amtel 3.6	9	26	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	26½	AnchrH 160.	7	109	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
25⅛	22⅛	AndClay 1	9	30	26	25⅛	26	+ ¼
7½	6⅛	Angelica 2.4	9	12	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8	6½	Anixter 2.0	7	32	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	AnsulCo .53t		47	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Apache 70.	8	49	20	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
375	32¾	ApcoOil	9	334	37	35⅝	37	+ 1¾
2⅛	1⅝	ApecoCp		65	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
92	89¼	ApPw pf91.2		z750	91½	90	90	
14¼	10⅝	ApldDig	10	288	10⅝	14½	12¼	+ ⅜
32	23⅛	ApldDig pf 1		107	27½	26½	27½	+ ⅝
4⅛	2⅞	ApplMg	11	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	14	ArcataN 60.	7	7	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	
21⅝	16½	ArchDan 2.0	8	167	19⅞	19	19	
5⅛	3⅞	ArcticEnt	8	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	Aristar		4	3	3	3	
20	16⅛	ArizPSv 14.8	7	115	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
108	114	ArlPpf 1070.		z50	115	115	115	
12	10½	ArkBest 52.b	6	10	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	29⅛	ArkLGs 18.0	9	33	32	31⅞	31⅞	
3½	2½	ArlenRty		1⅛	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Armada	5	7	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅝	20	Armco 180.	7	60	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	29⅛	Arm pf 21.0		18	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
27⅝	22⅜	ArmstCk 1	12	152	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
53	50	ArmC pf37.5		220	52⅛	52½	52½	
26⅛	21	ArmRu 1	4	17	26⅛	26	26	+ ⅛
20	17⅛	AroCorp 1b	8	54	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅜
19⅛	16⅛	Arvin 6.4	5	63	17⅝	17	17	— ¼
34⅛	28½	Arvinin pf 2		7	29	28⅛	28⅛	
20⅜	16¼	Asarco 80.	13	2427	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	32⅜	AshlOil 19.0	7	193	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ¼
33⅝	28⅝	AsdDrG 16.0	11	36	33	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	13	Athlone 80.	5	40	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅛	2	AtlcoMtg		16	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
24⅜	22	AtlCyEl 16.2	9	30	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ⅛
58¼	53⅝	AtlRich 16.0	11	668	54⅝	53⅝	54¼	+ ½
197	182	AtlRc pf 3		4	182⅝	182⅝	182⅝	+ ⅜
52½	49⅛	AtlRc pf 1.75		z10	51	51	51	— ⅜
72½	66⅜	AtlRc pf 280.		77	68	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅜
24⅛	18⅛	AtlasCp	12	12	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
30	20½	AutoDta 2.4	18	220	25½	25	25¼	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	Autmind 2.4	6	54	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
16⅛	13⅛	AvcoCp	3	198	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	AvcoCp wt		37	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
49	41⅝	AvcoCp pf		7	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
23	19⅞	AveryInt .36	17	35	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
15½	12⅛	Avis Inc .40	6	192	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16	AvnetInc .60	6	54	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
49½	43½	AvonPd 2	17	708	48	47⅝	47⅝	
		B						
2⅜	1⅞	BTMtg		16	2	2	2	
36⅛	28¼	BabckW 1.20	8	157	33½	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅜
9⅝	7	Bache .40	5	90	7⅝	7⅜	7½	
13	10½	BakerIn .36	9	20	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	42½	BakrIntl .42	13	72	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— 1⅛
21⅛	16⅝	BallCp .80	6	18	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
27⅝	21¼	BallyMf	27	786	27⅝	26⅛	27⅛	+ 1
27½	25¼	BaltGE 2.08	8	105	25⅝	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
61	53⅝	Balt pfB 4.50		z250	55	54	54⅝	+ ¼
26	15⅛	BanCa .60	27	27	20¼	20	20⅛	
18⅝	15⅛	Bandag .30	10	202	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
18⅝	11⅛	BangPnt	5	37	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ¼
28½	21½	BanP pf 2		2	28¼	28	28	+ ½
38	34	BkofNY 2.32	7	8	36⅜	36½	36½	+ ⅜
15½	13⅛	BkofVa .88	6	22	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	25⅛	BankAm .80	11	546	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
42	36⅛	BankTr 3	8	70	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ¼
29⅝	28¼	BnkT pf 2.50		171	29⅛	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
14⅞	12¼	BardCR .24	13	306	14⅛	13	14⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	16⅛	BarnsGp .80	8	19	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	Basic'nc 1	5	85	17¼	16⅛	17¼	+ 1
37⅝	34⅝	Basic pf 2.50		z430	38	36⅛	38	+ 1
34½	26⅛	BatesMf .80	33	10	31⅝	31	31⅛	
39½	28⅛	BauschL 1	10	74	36½	35⅛	35⅝	— 1⅛
40⅝	31⅛	BaxtTrv .24	19	306	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
23⅛	21	BayStG 1.83	7	5	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	23⅛	BeatFds .96	12	751	25¼	25	25⅛	
27⅝	23	Beckmn .32	15	115	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
34⅛	29½	BectDick .60	14	157	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅜
24⅞	21½	BeechA 1	7	32	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Beker .28		44	8⅛	8½	8½	
29⅝	25	BelcoP 1	7	30	27½	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Belden 1.32	6	4	23⅛	23	23⅛	— ⅛
8½	7¼	BeldnH .36b	8	5	7½	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
21	17⅛	BellHow .84	28	28	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
48	45¼	BellCde 4.08	7	35	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	20⅛	Bemis 1.20	7	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
47	43½	Bendix 2	9	112	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	— ¼
27	22⅜	BenftCp 1.60	5	247	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
60⅝	52¼	Benef pf 4.30		2	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅝	BnfStM		35	1½	1⅛	1⅞	— ⅛
3	1½	Bengt B .07e	15	369	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	BerkeyP		31	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
24	19	BestPd	8	46	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
40⅝	34⅝	BethStl 2	10	381	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	29	BigThree .40	17	x28	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	16⅛	BlackDr .48	16	233	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	BlairJn .64	7	27	16½	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
20¼	17	BlissLau 1.08	7	8	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
23⅝	18⅛	BlockHR 1	279	44	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
31⅝	27	BlueBell 1	6	102	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ¼
6⅞	5⅛	Bluebrd .05e	6	35	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	3	BobbieBr		27	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	37½	Boeing 1.40	9	380	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	28½	BoiseCs 1.10	10	418	33⅛	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅜
35½	31⅛	Borden 1.40	9	395	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	29¼	BorWar 1.60	8	411	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	Bormans	5	1	3⅛	3⅞	3⅝	
27¼	25⅛	BosEd 2.44	10	26	25⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
98½	92	BosE pf 8.88		z300	95	93	93	+ 3
13	12⅛	BosE pr 1.17		22	12½	12¼	12⅛	
16	15	BosE pr 1.46		29	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅞	Braniff .24	7	124	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
41¾	33⅝	BraunCF .60	8	26	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	26⅝	Brig Str .92	13	83	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
68⅝	60⅛	BristMy 2.0	14	83	66½	66⅛	66½	+ ⅜
44	39⅝	BristM pf 2		6	43	42⅝	43	
16⅝	13⅝	BritPet .33e	20	552	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3	29	BrkwGl 1.40	7	6	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
22½	19½	BklyUG 1.72	9	25	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
27½	26	BkUG pf2.47		8	27⅛	27	27	+ ¼
9⅝	8⅛	BwnShrp .20	21	14	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
10½	9	BrownC .22e	11	2	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
23⅛	21⅛	BwnGp 1.40	8	10	22⅛	22	22⅛	
9⅞	7⅛	BrwnFer .40	13	408	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	15	Brunswk .60	7	85	16¼	16	16	
28⅝	24⅛	BrushW 1	7	23	27⅝	27	27	
27⅝	22⅛	BucyEr .64	13	345	27	26	26⅞	+ ½
22⅛	18⅛	BuddCo 1.20	5	55	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	Budgind .10r	7	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	25⅛	BuffFo 1.40a	8	13	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
8⅛	7	Bulova		5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
12½	11¼	BundyCp .80	6	13	12⅛	12	12	
22⅝	21⅛	BunkHil 1.86		13	22	21⅞	21⅞	—
12¼	8	BunkRa	13	79	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
20¼	15⅛	BnkR pf 1.50		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—
30⅛	24¼	Burlind 1.40	7	89	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	41⅛	BurlNo 1.60	8	523	47⅛	45⅞	47⅛	+ 1⅛
7⅞	7⅛	BurlNo pf.55		7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
20½	17⅛	Burndy .66	11	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
91⅛	65⅛	Burrghs .80	15	454	70	69	69⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	18½	ButtesGO	7	34	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ¼
		C						
59⅛	55	CBS 2	10	373	59¼	58⅞	59¼	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅞	CCI Corp	14	46	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	CIMtg Gp		28	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
5⅝	4½	CIRIt Inv		13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	36⅛	CITFin 2.40	8	289	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅝	CLAs pf .12k		5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5½	4⅛	CLCAm .24	5	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅝	16	CMI Inv	6	52	17½	17	17¼	
9⅛	6⅞	CNA Finl	11	181	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16	13½	CNA pfA1.10		30	14	14	14	— ¼
13¼	12	CNAI 1.08a		3	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
48½	44½	CPC Int 2.30	9	33	48½	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
20⅛	18⅛	CTSCp .60	7	57	19⅛	19	19	
3⅛	2½	CabCabF		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
49⅛	42½	CabotC 1.40	8	72	49⅝	48½	49⅛	+ 1
4⅝	3⅝	Cadence	5	17	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
5½	4	Caesars		401	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
8⅝	8	CalFinl	8	23	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
18	12⅝	Callahn .35b	22	56	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
2	1⅛	CamernBr		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30⅛	23	CmpRL .60a	18	185	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ¼
39⅛	36⅛	CamSp 1.48	12	116	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	30⅛	CampT 1.32	11	32	34	33½	34	+ ½
17	15⅛	CdnPac .86e	6	321	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
9⅝	8	CanalR .64	11	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
57	47⅝	CapCitls .20	11	101	50½	49⅝	50¼	+ ½
23	20⅛	Caphold .60	11	55	21⅝	21½	21½	
1½	1⅛	CapitMtg		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
36⅛	32	Carbor 1.12	8	68	35	34⅛	35	+ ½
3⅛	2⅛	CarlingO	16	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Carlisle .88	7	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
70½	55	CaroCO 5		z380	68	67½	68	+ 1
6⅛	6	CaroFrg .20	12	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅝	21½	CaroPw 1.72	8	350	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
30⅛	29⅛	CarP pf 2.67		6	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
39½	34	CarTec 2	7	21	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	+ ¼
20¼	15⅛	CarrCp .64	10	252	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ½
15	13	CarrGn .88e		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22	18	CartHaw .90	10	65	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
8	7	CartWall .40	11	42	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10¼	8½	CascNG .50r	10	15	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
16½	15	CastlCk .80b	8	63	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
58	48¼	CatrpTr 1.50	12	1213	55⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	CecoCp 1.15	13	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	45⅝	Celanse 2.80	11	93	50	49⅝	49½	+ ⅜
12⅝	10½	Centex .12	10	466	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	15½	CenSoW 1.26	9	297	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
21	19¼	CenHud 1.72	7	7	19½	19⅝	19½	
19⅝	17⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	10	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	28¼	CnIlLt pf 2.62		z200	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
16⅛	14⅝	CenIlPS 1.28	10	57	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
29⅛	25⅛	CenLaE 1.40	9	250	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
16⅝	15½	CeMPw 1.40	9	30	16	15⅝	16	
15⅛	13½	CenSoya .70	7	122	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
25⅝	23⅛	CenTel 1.30	10	134	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
27⅝	23½	CentrDat 1	11	101	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	19⅝	Crt-teed .70	10	140	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ½
30½	25⅝	CessAir 1.20	7	674	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
27⅝	22⅛	Champin 1	8	542	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
27½	22¼	Chml pf 1.20		16	24	24	24	+ ¼
14⅝	12½	ChamSp .68	11	484	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	ChartCo .08	7	192	5	5	5	
30⅝	28	ChrNY 2.12	6	27	30	29⅝	29⅞	
9	8⅝	ChasFd .60e		7	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
33⅝	30⅛	ChaseM 2.20	9	374	31⅛	30⅝	31¼	+ ½
3⅛	2⅝	ChaseT		27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	5⅛	Chelsea .40		8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
34	29⅛	Chemtn 1.50	10	36	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	40⅛	ChmNY 2.88	7	51	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
31⅝	28	ChesVa 1.36	7	16	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅜
26⅝	22	ChesePn .84	14	64	23⅞	23⅝	23½	+ ⅛
41½	35	Chessie 2.32	7	187	39⅝	39	39⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅞	ChiMlw		30	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
30⅛	28⅞	ChiPneT	18	32	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	— ¼
3⅛	3⅛	ChrFull		250	4⅛	3½	4	+ ½
7⅛	4⅞	Ch isCft	6	37	5⅛	5	5	
17½	14½	Chromal .84	7	60	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
73	68	Chroma pf.5		2	73	73	73	
22	19⅝	Chrysler .45e	4	376	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
35⅝	30⅛	ChurCh .60b	9	29	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
26	23⅛	CinBell 1.60	9	4	25½	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
23½	21⅛	CinnGE 1.64	12	373	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
59⅝	57½	CinG pf 4.75		260	58	58	58	
91⅛	88⅛	CinG pf 7.44		z100	88	88	88	— 2⅜
107	104⅝	CinG pf 9.28		z50	104½	104½	104½	— ½
38⅛	34⅛	CinMila 1.40	14	45	37	36⅛	37	+ ⅜
34	27⅛	Citicorp .96	9	622	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
51½	57	CitiesSv 3	8	495	61⅛	60⅛	61¼	+ ¼
15⅛	12½	CityInvst .66	8	169	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
28⅛	24⅛	CityIn pf 2		25	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅛
12	11⅛	CityIn pf 1.10		101	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	37⅛	ClarkE 1.60a	8	40	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅜
19⅝	14	ClarkOil .50	14	38	19	18⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
71	62⅛	CvClf 1.80a	11	17	66⅝	66	66½	— ⅛
34⅛	32½	ClevEl 2.64	5	81	33⅛	33	33	— ⅜
12	125⅛	ClvElpf 12		z120	128	128	128	
13	10⅝	Clevepk .60	6	23	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	11	Clorox .52	10	159	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	CluetPea .50	5	50	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	CluettP pf 1		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
18	13⅝	CstlGs	6	184	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	23	CstSG pf1.83		9	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
12½	17⅛	CstSG pf1.19		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
9⅝	7⅛	Coc Btl .40a	14	471	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
80⅛	73	CocaCol 3.08	16	305	78⅛	77⅞	78⅛	+ ⅛
16½	14⅝	ColdwBk .50	8	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	11	ColeNat .60	6	27	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
8	5⅝	Coleco	10	86	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
27⅛	23⅛	ColgPal .88	13	421	25	24⅝	24⅞	
13	11⅛	CollinAik .64	6	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅛	7⅝	CollinF .20	6	60	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
29⅝	26	ColPenn .70	9	41	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ¼
24¼	22⅛	CoronSt 1.45	7	13	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
54⅝	50⅛	Co.Ind 2.50	6	335	51⅝	51⅛	51½	+ ⅛
28⅛	26⅛	Colt pf 1.60		16	27	27	27	
75⅝	70	Colt pf 4.25		12	72½	72	72½	— ¼
31	28	ColGas 2.24	8	60	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
64	59½	ColGs pf5.62		7	59⅝	59½	59⅝	
1:⅛	7⅛	ColoPict	4	215	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
27⅛	25¼	ColSOh 2.20	7	143	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
28⅛		CoSO pf 2.42		3	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
23	15	ComhbC .05e	5	6	23⅛	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
50⅛	45⅛	CombEng 2	10	492	51⅛	49⅞	51½	+ 1⅝
44½	43	CmE pf 1.70		5	45	45	45	+ 1
27⅝	22⅛	CmbEq .10r	13	78	27	26⅛	26⅞	+ ¼
31⅛	29⅛	ComwE 2.40	9	269	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	20⅛	ComE pf1.42		14	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
23½	22¼	ComE pf1.90		3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	23½	ComE pf 2		50	24	24	24	
28	27	ComE pf2.37		3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
28	27	ComE pf2.37		3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
33¼	31½	ComE pf2.87		19	32	31½	31¾	+ ¼
102	99½	Come pf8.40		50	99½	99½	99½	— ½
8⅛	4⅛	ComwO		119	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	ComO pf1.72		44	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
35⅝	29⅛	Comsat 1	9	187	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
37⅝	31	Compgr .20	5	56	35	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	7	CompSci	11	98	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	ConAgr .75	4	5	13½	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	22⅛	ConeMl 1.20	5	13	24⅛	24½	24½	+ ⅛
17¼	13¼	Congolm .60		35	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	
20⅛	16⅝	ConnM 1.60	13	717	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
26½	23⅛	Conrac .80b	7	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
23⅛	20⅛	ConEd 2	5	318	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
52½	49	ConE pf 4.65		z30	52	52	52	+ ¼
56⅝	53½	ConE pf 5		4	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
27	22⅛	ConFds 1.40	8	104	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	34⅛	ConNGs 2.50	8	496	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ¼
23½	20⅝	ConsPw 2	6	207	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
47	43½	CnPw pf4.16		z500	45½	45½	45½	+ 2
52	48	CnPw pf4.50		z100	49	49	49	
82	77½	CnPw pf7.45		z1950	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅜
84¼	79⅛	CnPw pf7.72		z50	82½	82	82	— 1
84⅝	83	CnPw pf7.68		z7000	82	82	82	— ⅜
26⅛	25⅛	CnPw pf2.43		12	26⅛	25½	25½	
74½	67⅛	CnPw pf5.50		7	70	70	70	
7⅝	6	ContAir	11	65	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	ContCop .50		5	5⅝	5½	5⅛	— ⅛
54⅝	48⅛	ContiCp 2.80	14	108	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ⅜
59½	54½	CtIC pfB2.50		1	54	54	54	— ½
37	33½	CntlGrp 2	9	118	36⅛	36	36⅛	— ⅜
60⅛	55	ContlCp 2.40	8	213	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅞
17⅛	15⅛	ContIl P 1.28	8	44	16⅛	16	16	— ⅜
2⅛	1½	ContIRt		88	2⅛	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
38	33½	Cont Oil 1.20	8	390	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	ContTel 1.08	10	96	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
26⅛	21¼	ContDis .15e	8	195	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	CookUn .30f	7	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	38⅛	CooprIn 1.08	11	134	42¼	42	42⅛	+ ¼
12½	10	CoopLab .20	9	9	12	11	12	+ ⅛
18⅝	15⅝	CoopTR .70	3	11	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	16⅝	CopT pf 1.25		3	18	18	18	
24	19⅛	CopoRg		5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Cordura .10e	15	118	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
71½	57⅝	CornG 1.52a	13	208	62½	61½	62⅛	+ 1
2	1⅛	Cousins		28	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	12½	Cowles .64	14	3	13	13	13	
33⅝	28	CoxBdct .55	9	53	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	Craig .20	3	28	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
31⅝	26⅝	Crane 1.20b	7	84	32	31½	32	+ ⅜
6⅛	5⅛	CreditF .24b	7	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29	25⅛	CrockN 1.66	7	92	27	26⅞	27	
47¼	43	CrockN pf 3		1	43	43	43	
15⅛	13½	CrompK .90	8	13	15	15	15	
31⅛	28⅝	CrouHi 1	11	63	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	+ ½
27⅛	19⅛	CrwnCk	7	178	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
45⅛	39½	CrwZel 1.80	10	214	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝	— ⅛
63	60¼	CrnZ pf 4.20		z80	60¼	60¼	60¼	
32⅛	26½	CrmFo 1.56	7	31	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
23¼	21	Culbro 1.32	7	7	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Culligan .44	10	37	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	45⅛	CumEng 1.40	7	299	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	+ 1
139	124⅛	CumE pf7.50		z330	141	139	140	+ 2
12⅝	12	Currinc 1.08		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅝	16¼	CurtisWr .60	7	79	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
28⅛	25	CurtW A 2		2	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	— ¼
44⅛	37⅛	CutlerH 1.80	9	43	44	43⅝	44	
28⅛	23	Cyclop 1.20a	5	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
26⅛	23⅛	Cyprus 1.40	60	47	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
		D						
8¼	6½	DPF Inc	10	33	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅞	Damon .20	51	101	7½	7⅛	7¼	
29⅝	25	DanaCp 1	8	301	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
35½	30¼	DartInd 1b	8	106	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	— ½
39	33⅛	Dart pf 2		9	32	36⅛	36⅛	
46⅛	40⅛	DataGen	21	132	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	16⅛	Dayco .50b	5	37	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
39⅛	33⅛	DaytHd 1.20	9	25	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
20½	18⅛	DaytPL 1.6	10	196	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
34⅛	26½	Deere 1.10	8	686	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	24⅛	DelMon 1.50	7	13	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	13⅝	DelmaP 1.20	9	67	14	13⅞	13⅞	
39⅛	31	DeltaAir .70	8	180	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Deltec	13	58	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Deltona		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26⅛	23	DennMf 1.24	7	30	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	19½	Dennys .44	20	36	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	27½	Dentsply .80	12	10	27⅝	27½	27½	
14⅝	10⅝	DeSoto .60	8	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	15⅛	DetEdis 1.45	9	143	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
68	65½	DetE pf 5.50		1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅜
83	78	DetE pf 7.68		z130	81½	81	81	+ ¼
80	75	DetE pf 7.36		z200	79½	77½	79½	2½
81	76	DetE pf 7.45		z100	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅜
80	75	DetE pf 7.36		z200	79½	77½	79½	+ 2½
29	27⅝	DetE pf 2.75		4	28	28	28	— ⅛
28⅛	27⅝	DeE pfB2.75		10	28⅛	28	28	
26½	23⅛	Dexter .80	9	27	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
8⅛	6⅛	DiGiorg .05e	8	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	—
16	10⅛	DiGior pf .88		z30	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13½	12⅛	DialFinl .70	6	5	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
39⅝	36⅝	DiamInt 2	9	4	39⅛	39	39⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	17	DiamM 1.72t	7	178	22	21⅞	22	+ 1
38⅛	33⅛	DiamSh 1.10	9	616	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	
34⅛	305	dia pfD 1.20		55	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
83	7⅛	DickAB .20	10	45	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅛	Dictaphn .64	12	26	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	Diebold .50	9	28	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
54	40⅛	DigitalEq	21	717	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	8⅝	Dillnsm .52	6	58	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
29⅝	25	Dillnsm pf 2		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
38⅝	30	Dillon 1.08b	13	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
47⅝	36⅛	Disney .16	16	492	39⅝	39	39⅛	+ ⅜
47⅝	36⅛	Disney .16	16	492	39⅝	39	39⅛	+ ⅜
2	1¼	Divrsidin		64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	1⅛	DivrgMtg		20	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	DrPepper .44	15	100	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
50⅝	42⅛	DomeM .80a	17	28	49⅝	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	DonLuJ .12e	7	47	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
24⅝	22	Donnelly .68	10	41	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
12⅝	10⅛	Dorsey .40	6	54	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
41½	34⅛	DoverCp .80	7	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ¼
43½	36⅛	Dow Ch 1	12	1743	39⅛	39	39⅝	
34⅛	29⅝	DowJon 1.16	16	68	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅜
25½	22⅛	Dravo 1.05	8	14	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
42⅝	37⅛	Dresser .80	10	258	40⅛	40¼	40¼	
18¼	16⅛	DrexBd 1.44		12	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	Dreyfus .55e	6	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
135	125	dupont 5	14	265	133⅝	132⅝	133⅝	+ ⅜
66⅛	63	duPnt pf4.50		3	65⅝	65	65	
103½	100	Duke pf 8.70		z250	100	100	1	
103½	100	Duke pf 8.70		z250	100	100	100	
00	93½	Duke pf 8.20		z50	96	96	96	+ ½
31½	29⅛	Duke pf 2.69		5	3	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	26¼	DunBrd 1.06	16	300	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
30⅛	26¼	DunBrd 1.06	16	300	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+ 1
20⅜	19⅝	DuqLtg 1.72	10	105	19½	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
25	23⅛	Duq pf 2		z220	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
26¼	24	Duq pf 2.07		z180	25	25	25	— ⅛
27⅛	26	Duq pf 2.31		z80	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
31	29¼	Duq pf 2.75		z300	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
89	84½	Duq pf 7.20		z1800	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅜
13⅛	11⅝	DutchBy .74	12	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Dymoln .44	7	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		E						
20⅛	16½	EG&G .36	16	68	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4	3⅛	EMILt .12e	8	31	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	40⅝	E Syst 1.60b	8	8	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅛
47⅝	38⅝	EagleP 1.36	9	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅜
21⅛	18⅛	EascoCp .75	7	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	—
9⅝	7⅛	EastAir	4	175	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—
27½	24	EastGsF .80	9	209	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	16⅛	EastUtl 1.60	9	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
86⅛	70⅛	EasKd 1.60a	18	802	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅜
44⅛	39⅝	Eaton 2	8	326	44	43⅝	44	+ ⅜
27⅝	23⅛	Echlin .48	12	25	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	23⅛	EckrdJk .48	12	58	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
60⅛	58⅛	EdisBro 2.0	28	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	Edwrdg .95a	4	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17	14⅛	ElPaso 1.10	52	251	16⅝	14¼	15	
3⅛	2⅛	ElecAsc		20	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
19⅝	18⅛	EDS .40	14	14	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
4½	3⅛	ElMeMg	3	300	4⅛	4	4⅛	
10⅛	9⅛	EMM pf 1k		22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅝	19⅛	ElginNat 1	8	116	24	22	24	
31⅛	27½	EltraCp 1.16	8	31	30⅝	30½	30½	
36	31⅛	EmerEl 1	17	161	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
38⅛	34	Emery 1.20	18	35	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
12½	10½	Emeryin .44	9	27	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
385	32⅛	Emhart 1.80	7	28	36⅛	37⅛	38⅛	
50½	44	Emhart pf		5	50	49⅝	50	
6½	5⅛	EmpD pf .50		z100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅛	10⅛	EmpD pf .92		z200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26	18⅛	EmpGas .40	8	271	26⅛	24⅝	26	
35⅛	33⅛	EnglMC 1.20	8	423	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	EnnisB .32	5	6	6	6	6	
33⅝	27⅛	Engerch 1.72	8	48	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
34⅛	27	Enfex 1.20	7	23	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	
36⅛	31½	Envrtec .30e	10	68	35⅛	35½	35⅝	
29⅝	25⅛	Equifax 2a	9	10	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
14½	12	Equimrk .38	7	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
37	35⅝	EqutGs 2.84	6	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
26⅛	23	EqutLf 2.09e	11	108	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	
35⅝	30⅛	Esmark 1.76	7	51	32	31⅝	31⅝	
10⅛	8⅛	Esquire	16	56	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8⅛	7	Esterline .36	7	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
45⅛	41	Ethyl 1.60	6	20	45½	45⅛	45½	
59⅛	53⅛	Ethyl pf 2.40		11	59	59	59	
14	12½	EvansPd .60	8	96	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
15⅝	14⅛	Evans pfl.40		24	15	14⅝	14⅝	
27½	25	ExCelo 1.25	6	36	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	
28½	20	Excler 1.73e		16	20	19⅞	19⅞	
55⅛	50⅛	Exxon 2.16f	9	947	52⅛	52	52⅛	
		F						
26⅛	24	FMC 1	11	32	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
9⅝	7⅝	Fabrge .40	8	32	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅛	5⅛	FacetEnt	11	99	6	5⅞	5⅞	
41⅛	30⅛	FairCam .80	16	303	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	
11⅛	9⅛	FairInd .30	9	39	10	9⅞	10	
13⅝	11⅛	FalcntF .68	7	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅛	4½	FarahMf		79	6⅛	6	6⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Fedders	.38	22	6⅛	6	6	
27⅛	24	FedrlCo 1.60	5	38	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	
25½	22½	FdMog 1.40	6	16	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	FedNMt 1	6	288	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅝	16⅝	FedPaBd .90	5	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
24	21	FPap pf .20		8	23	22⅛	22⅝	
20⅛	17	FdSignl 1	6	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
49⅛	40⅛	FedDSt 1.46	13	130	43⅝	42⅛	43⅛	
34⅛	30⅛	Ferro 1.25	8	9	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	Fibrebrd		22	10	9⅞	10	
7⅛	6	FidFin .30	3	21	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
35⅝	32⅛	FidelUn 2.40	7	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	Fieldcrst 1a	6	21	20	19⅝	20	
11⅝	9⅛	Filtrol	7	78	14⅛	13⅞	14	
19	16⅛	FinSanB .40	5	25	18⅛	18	18	
20⅛	17	FinlFed .50	6	86	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
23⅛	21	Firestn 1.10	13	217	22⅛	22	22⅛	

(Continued on next page.)

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THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

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All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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KINGDOM OF NORWAY

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These securities have been sold outside the United States of America and Japan. This announcement appears as a matter of record only

NEW ISSUE — 15th March, 1977

muRata

Murata Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Murata Seisakusho)

4,000,000

Shares of Common Stock

(par value ¥50 per share)

represented by Continental Depositary Receipts

ISSUE PRICE U.S. $4.02 PER SHARE

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Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque Rothschild — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Vereinsbank — Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — James Capel & Co. — W. I. Carr, Sons & Co. (Overseas) Ltd.
Cazenove & Co. (Overseas) — Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse — Citicorp International Group — County Bank Limited
Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit Lyonnais — Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V. — Daiwa Europe N.V. — Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank—
The Development Bank of Singapore Limited — Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S. — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — European Banking Company Limited — First Boston (Europe) Limited — Fuji Kleinwort Benson Limited
Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Hambros Bank Limited — Hessische Landesbank —Girozentrale— — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
Jardine Fleming & Company Limited — *Kleinwort, Benson Limited* — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia — Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) — Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. — Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. — New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. — Nippon European Bank S.A. — The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd.
Nomura International (Hong Kong) Ltd. — Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. — Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie — Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd.
Peterbroeck, van Campenhout, Kempen S.A. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Rothschild Bank AG
Salomon Brothers International Limited — Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Singapore Nomura Merchant Banking Limited
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Sumitomo Finance International — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Trident International Finance Limited
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — Vickers, da Costa & Co. Ltd. — Wako Securities Company Limited — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Wardley Limited — Wood Gundy Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited — Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 16

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13½	FstChar .80f	6	145	15⅝	14⅞	15¼+	⅜
19½	FstChic .92	8	50	20½	20	20¼+	⅛
31¼	FtBnTex 1	10	17	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
27½	FstInBn 1.20	10	163	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜+	½
12½	FstMiss .36	12	104	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
26⅝	FstNBo 1.98	8	76	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅝
15½	FstPa 1.32	9	70	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
11¾	FstUnRl 1	14	1	12	12	12 —	¼
6⅛	FstVaBk .45	10	6	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
11½	FishFds .60	6	22	12½	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
12½	FishrSci .28	6	42	13⅜	13	13⅛+	⅛
13¼	FleetEnt .40	12	237	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
16⅞	Fleming .80	8	8	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
11¾	FlexiVan .20	12	103	12⅝	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
19¼	Flintkot 1.16	17	41	20⅝	20⅛	20¼—	¼
63	Flint pf 4.50		z120	80½	80	80 —	1
30	Flint pf 2.25		5	40½	40⅛	40½—	½
23¼	FlaECst	16	8	32	32	32 —	¼
20	FlaGas 1.20	8	37	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
23⅞	FlaPwL 1.56	11	287	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
28⅛	FlaPow 2.28	9	113	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
20⅝	FlaStl 1.20	15	5	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
33⅛	FluorCo 1	9	158	36	35⅛	36 +	1
5⅜	FdFair .20	9	35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
14⅛	FooteCB 1	8	52	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
58	FordM 3.20	6	829	59⅞	59⅜	59⅝	
15⅛	ForMcK 1	7	39	16½	16⅛	16½—	⅛
25⅝	FMK pf 1.80		16	27	27	27 —	⅛
14⅝	FtDear 1.24		162	15½	15¼	15⅜+	¼
34⅛	FtHowP .72	12	16	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	
19½	FosWh n	8	234	21⅝	20⅞	21½+	¾
42⅛	Foxboro 1.20	9	51	49½	48⅝	48⅞—	⅛
21¼	FrnklnM .74	8	41	24⅝	24⅛	24½—	¼
27⅛	FreepM 1.60	9	54	28⅝	28¼	28⅝—	⅛
16⅛	Frigtrn .16e	33	243	22½	22	22⅜+	¼
27⅛	Fruehf 1.80	8	123	31⅛	30⅞	31 —	⅛
9⅝	Fuqua .36	7	221	10	9⅞	10	

G

1976-77 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	GAFCp .60	10	59	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
16⅛	GAFpf 1.20		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
28⅞	GATX 1.80	11	31	29½	29⅛	29⅞—	⅛
7⅛	VCA Co .06e	19	19	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
5⅛	GFBusn .32		7	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
4⅝	Gableind		3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
22½	GamSk 1.40	5	4	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	⅜
34	Gannett 1	16	77	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	
9	GapStrs .20e	8	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
17½	GardDen .76	10	41	19¼	19	19 —	⅛
13⅞	Garfink 1.04	7	8	15	15	15 +	⅛
13⅜	GasSvc 1.20	7	7	13⅞	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
6⅛	Galewy .15e	4	63	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
22	Gearhrt .28	12	80	26½	26⅛	26½+	¼
17⅛	GeminCap		13	19½	18⅞	18⅞	
14⅛	Gemin 1.20e		3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
18⅛	GAInv 1.22e		22	10½	10¼	10½	
56⅛	GnAmO 1b	16	20	59	58⅝	58⅝—	¼
11¼	GenBanc .80	8	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
10⅛	GnCable .72	10	106	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
22⅛	GCinma .68	8	6	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
5⅛	GenDevt	6	72	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
48	GenDyn	6	166	58	57⅜	57⅝—	⅛

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
55⅝	49⅛	GenEl 1.80	13	768	52⅛	51½	51½—	⅛
33	29	GnFood 1.64	9	604	32⅛	31⅜	31⅜	
23¼	21	GnGth 1.36e	20	34	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
12⅞	11	GenHost .60		16	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
25¼	18⅛	GenInst .221	16	170	22	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
20⅛	17½	GenMed .30	10	27	19⅛	19	19	
34⅞	27⅜	GenMills .76	12	234	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	
78½	69⅜	GnMot 5.80e	7	1548	73	72⅛	73 +	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	GenPort	363	54	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	GPU 1.68	9	91	19	18⅞	19	
9⅛	7⅛	GenRefr .10e	42	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
53⅛	49⅞	GnSignl 1.04	13	113	51⅜	51¼	51⅜+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	GenSteel	6	17	6½	6⅛	6½	
31⅞	28½	GTelEl 2	9	646	29⅜	29	29⅛	
36⅛	34	GTIEl pf2.50		4	34½	34½	34½—	⅛
29	27⅜	GTIEl pf2.48		14	28⅛	27⅞	28 +	⅛
16½	15⅛	GTFl pf 1.0		z300	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
103	97⅛	GTFl pf 8.16		z260	99½	99½	99½—	½
29⅞	25⅛	GTire 1.20b	6	168	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
6⅛	4½	Genesco	21	77	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
25⅜	21⅛	Genstar 1.40	5	3	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
37½	31	GenuPts .90	16	175	34½	34	34 —	⅛
38½	31½	GaPac .80b	16	907	34⅝	33⅝	34⅜+	1⅛
28¼	27½	GaPw pf2.52		2	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
30¼	28½	GaPw pf2.75		17	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
86⅝	83⅛	GaPw pf7.72		z30	83¾	83½	83½—	⅛
31	24⅛	Gerber 1.30	10	92	30⅛	30	30⅛	
212	191	GettyO 2.70e	14	18	196⅛	195¼	196⅛+	¾
10⅛	9¼	GiantPC .60	20	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	Gibr Fin	5	124	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
18⅛	8⅞	GiddLew .48	12	120	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅞	GifrdHill .80	6	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
28⅞	25¼	Gillette 1.50	14	163	27⅜	26⅞	27¼+	⅛
9⅝	7¼	Ginosinc	8	44	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
12	10½	GleasW .29e	10	82	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7	GlobMar		49	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
33½	24⅛	GlobeUn 1.20	7	20	32⅜	32⅛	32½—	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	GldWFn .12e	4	36	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
19½	17½	GldW pf .78		10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
302	25¼	Goodrh 1.72	31	260	30	29⅜	29⅝—	⅛
23⅞	20⅛	Goodyr 1.10	13	374	21⅛	21⅛	21½—	⅛
12⅛	11⅛	GorJwlA .40	6	7	12	11⅜	12	
33⅛	27¼	Gould 1.12	10	507	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛—	½
32⅛	27⅛	Gould pf1.35		112	32⅛	32	32 —	⅛
31⅛	29	Grace 1.70	8	126	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
21⅛	16	GrandUn 1	7	8	21	21	21	
15⅛	13⅛	Granitvl .90	5	19	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
18⅛	16⅞	GrayDrg .80	5	8	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GtAtlPac	20	289	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
23	22⅜	GtLkD 1.20a	6	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅜+	⅛
29⅛	19⅞	GtNoir 1.50e	19	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
32⅛	27¼	GtNoNk 1.10	8	33	31¼	30⅞	30⅞+	⅛
24	20⅛	GtWnFin .50	8	212	20⅛	22⅜	23¼+	⅛
27⅛	19½	GtWstUtd	2	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	GtWn pf 1.88		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
20⅛	18⅛	GrGiant 1.08	23	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
15⅛	14	Greyh 1.04a	8	168	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅞	Greyhnd wt		21	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	1	Grolier		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	17½	Grumm .80	5	16	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
16⅞	14⅛	Guardin .30	7	12	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
18⅛	14½	GulfWstn .66	4	1289	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
3⅛	½	GlfWInd wt		337	1¼	1	1¼	
87	70	GlfW pf 3.87		14	71⅝	71	71½+	⅛
40⅛	34⅛	GlfW pf 2.50		22	36⅛	35⅞	36 —	⅛

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅞	10⅛	GlfLfHld .60	13	308	12⅞	12⅛	12¾	
3⅛	1⅞	GulfMtg		15	3⅛	3	3⅛	
30⅛	28	GulfOil 1.80	7	1529	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	GulfRes 1	9	53	18¼	17⅛	18⅛+	⅛
23⅛	20⅛	GulfR pf1.30		21	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
24	20⅛	GulfR pf1.68		4	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	273	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
63	61⅛	GlfSU pf5.08		z80	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4½	Gulton .05e	10	8	6	5⅞	6	

H

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21½	18½	HallFB .76	11	73	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
23	20⅛	HallPrt .80a	6	6	20⅛	20⅛	20½—	½
64⅛	54½	Hallibrt 1	14	353	58	56⅛	56⅞—	½
25⅜	20⅛	HamrIP 1.30	8	2665	25½	23⅞	24⅞+	1⅞
18⅛	16⅛	HanJSe 1.49e		25	17⅛	17	17¼+	¼
23¼	21⅛	HanJIn 1.88e		33	22½	22⅛	22⅜+	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Handlmn .20	11		5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅛	19⅛	HandyHa .80	7	13	21⅛	21½	21⅜+	⅛
29	23⅛	Hanes 1.36	6	26	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
54½	47½	Hanna 1.80	8	28	50	48⅞	50 +	1½
34⅛	32	HarBrJ 1.44	8	230	33½	33¼	33⅛—	¼
10	9	Hardees	7	23	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
35¼	23⅛	Harman .50b	9	108	34	33⅞	33⅞+	⅛
20	16⅛	Harnisfr .80	8	228	20½	20⅛	20½+	⅛
16⅛	13⅞	Harrah .30a	8	7	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
39⅛	34⅞	HarrBk 1.50	7	135	35	34⅞	35 +	⅛
34⅛	28	Harris .80	13	186	34¼	34	34⅛+	⅛
26½	24⅛	Harsco 1.40b	6	21	24⅜	24½	24⅜+	⅛
14½	12⅞	HartSMx .72	8	148	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
29⅜	27⅛	HarteHk .60	12	15	28⅛	28¼	28¼	
18½	17⅛	HattSe 1.44a	12	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23⅛	HawliEl 1.88	8	10	24½	24⅛	24½+	⅛
19	15	HayesAlb 1b	5	5	17¼	17¼	17¼—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Hazeltn .05e	7	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅛	8	Hecks .12	7	24	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	HeclaM .30t		24	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	HelimB .64	6	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
34	31	HeinzH 1.20	9	542	31¼	30⅞	31¼	
6⅛	4⅛	HeleneC	6	44	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
22⅛	19⅛	Hellerint .92	8	116	19½	19¼	19⅛+	⅛
58	44⅛	HelmerP .40	11	134	47⅛	45⅛	47⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅞	HemCap		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
29⅛	23½	Hercules 1	10	415	24⅛	23½	24¼+	⅛
22⅛	19½	Hershey 1.12	6	73	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
12	8⅛	Hesston		12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
19¼	16½	Hestn pf 1.60		3	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
42⅞	25½	Heublin 1.32	9	256	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛—	⅛
87½	68⅛	HewltPk .40	21	161	76½	75¼	75⅛—	½
8	6	HghVolt .05e	18	68	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
23⅛	20⅛	Hillenbd .92	9	20	21⅛	21½	21⅛+	⅛
22⅛	20⅛	HiltonHt .72	10	46	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Hobart .92	11	17	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
8½	6	HoffEle .24	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	11½	Holiday .46	10	213	12½	12¼	12½	
32½	28	HollyS 2.40	8	45	31¼	30⅞	33½—	⅛
43⅞	34½	Homestk 1	22	161	42½	42	42⅛+	⅛
25⅛	22¼	Honda .15r	21	11	23	22⅞	22⅞	
51¼	43½	Honywll 1.60	10	2467	50⅜	49½	50¼—	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	hoovBB 1.12	7	16	24⅛	23¾	24	
2½	1⅞	Horizon		3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
16½	13½	HospAff .32	7	77	15⅞	15½	15⅞+	⅜
28½	22	HospCpA .40	8	101	23⅛	22¾	22¾—	½
11⅛	9⅛	HostIntl .40	7	28	10⅜	10½	10½—	⅛

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅛	16½	Houdall .90a	6	11	17⅛	17¼	17⅛—	⅛
13⅛	16⅛	HougMif .84	8	13	18¼	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	HousFab .32	8	38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
21⅛	19½	HoushF 1.20	7	213	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
38⅞	35	HouF pf 2.50		3	36⅛	36½	36½—	⅛
35½	31⅛	HousInd 1.76	9	446	35⅛	35	35⅛+	⅛
35⅛	31¼	HousNG .70	11	353	32⅛	32⅛	32⅞+	⅛
17½	9⅛	HowJohn .32	8	277	10¼	10	10⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15⅞	Hubbrd 1.20	12	23	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
19¼	17⅛	HudsnA .80	65	24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	HughHat .40	5	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
42½	35¼	HughsT .50	13	319	38½	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	Humana .50	10	34	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	HuntCh .34	14	105	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	HuttnEF .40	4	91	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Huyck .60	11	60	14	13¾	14 +	⅛

I

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
24½	21½	ICInds 1.40	7	322	24	23⅞	24 +	⅛
45⅛	42½	ICInd pf 3.50		13	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	
110	103	ICInd pf 6		1	105	105	105 +	3½
6⅛	4⅛	ICNPha	10	66	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
47⅛	41½	INACp 2.10	11	55	42⅛	42	42⅛—	⅛
20⅛	18⅛	INAIn 1.59a		11	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	IUInti .90	10	1207	12⅛	12½	12⅛	
35⅛	33½	IUInt A		2	36	35	35	
31⅛	27⅛	IdahoP 2.16		153	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
23⅛	20⅛	IdealBa 1.20	9	129	20⅛	20⅛	20½—	⅛
8⅛	7½	IdeaToy .32b	5	23	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	IllPowr 2.20	11	58	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
33	28	IllPow pf2.35		z500	28	28	28	
52½	50	IllPow pf4.12		z330	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
16⅛	15	ImplCpA .24	5	274	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
34	30	INCO 1.40a	12	390	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞+	⅛
10⅛	9¼	IncCCu .88e		9	10¼	10	10¼	
97	94	IndiM pf8.68		z1070	96⅛	95	96½—	
123	117	IndiM pf 12		z500	118¼	118¼	118¼	
27	25⅛	IndiGas 2.12	7	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
24⅛	23	IndpIPL 1.90	9	20	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
18	15	IndiNat 1.20	7	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
22⅛	11⅞	InexcoO	24	405	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
76	65	IngerR 2.80	14	130	75⅛	75	75⅛—	⅛
50⅛	45	IngR pf 2.35		30	48⅛	48	48½	
30⅛	25⅛	InlndCon 1	9	49	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
52⅛	45⅛	InlndStl 2.60	10	128	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛+	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Inmont .80	9	93	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	½
15	13⅛	Insilcm .88	7	88	15	14⅛	14⅛	
19½	18	Insll pfA1.25		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
33½	24⅛	InspCop .65e		6	26½	26	26¼—	¼
1⅛	1¼	InstInvTr		7	1½	1⅛	1½	
10⅛	8⅛	Integon .36	7	12	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
46	37⅛	Interco 1.80	7	18	39	38⅞	38⅞	
39¼	33⅛	Interlak 2.20	6	16	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
285½	266	IBM 10	18	1231	285⅜	283⅛	284⅛—	⅛
22½	18½	IntFlavF .44	19	129	20½	20	20 —	⅛
34	29⅛	IntHarv 1.85	6	665	34⅛	33⅛	34¼+	½
43⅛	37⅛	IntMinC 2.40	6	316	43⅛	43¼	43⅛+	⅛
19¼	13⅛	IntMlng .20	8	45	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
20⅛	17½	IntMultI .85	7	32	18	17¾	18	
69⅛	51⅛	IntPaper 2	10	953	59	57⅛	58⅛+	1
6⅛	5⅛	IntRectif .20		31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
34⅛	31¼	IntTT 1.76	8	807	33¼	32⅞	33¼+	⅛
59½	55½	IntTT pfJ 4		15	57½	57¼	57½+	⅛
58¼	53½	IntTT pfK 4		102	56⅛	55½	56⅛+	⅛
65¼	62½	IntTT pfO 5		7	63⅛	63½	63½—	¼
41⅛	38	IntTT pf 2.25		99	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛+	⅛
61	59¼	IntTT pf 4.50		23	60½	60	60½	
32	28¼	Intrpce 1.65	7	8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
83¼	76⅛	Intrpcepf 5		1	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
35⅛	28½	IntrpGp 1.60	8	32	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
18	16⅛	IntrsPw 1.45	9	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6⅛	5	IntrstUn .24	23	27	6½	6⅛	6½	
26½	19⅛	IowaBf	4	57	26⅛	26	26⅛	
17⅛	16½	IowaEl 1.40	9	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
23⅛	20½	IowaIlG 1.84	9	28	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
27	25½	IowIll pf2.31		z380	27⅛	27½	27⅛+	⅛
25⅛	24⅛	IowaPL 2.10	9	24	25⅛	25½	25⅛	
22⅛	20⅛	IowaPS 1.80	10	33	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	IpcoHsp .05e	9	117	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
1[illegible]	15⅛	ItekCp	23	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
15	12½	ItelCp .30	6	236	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛

J - K

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17½		JamesF .80	10	6	16	16	16	
17⅛	16½	Jantzen .80	6	18	17⅛	17	17	
10⅛	8½	JapanF .91e		152	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
32⅛	29⅛	JeffPilot .80	10	39	30	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
46½	43½	JerC pf 4		z10	44	44	44 —	1
105	99	JerC pf 9.36		z30	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛+	⅛
130	125½	JerC pf 13.50		z170	129⅛	128½	128½—	½
26½	22⅛	JewelC 1.30	8	136	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Jewelcor	8	12	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
33½	27⅛	JhnMan 1.40	12	681	32⅛	31⅞	32 +	⅛
78⅛	65½	JohnsJn 1a	20	209	72⅛	71⅛	71⅛—	½
17	9⅛	JohnsEF .80	104	39	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
37⅛	26⅛	JohnCn 1.40	10	134	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	1⅛
15⅛	13⅛	JonLogn .60b	6	102	14⅛	13⅛	13⅞—	⅛
58	53½	JonLAUPF 4		z20	58	58	58	
22⅛	19⅛	Jorgen 1	6	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
4[illegible]	40½	JoyMfg 1.30	12	309	45⅛	45	45⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅞	JusticeM		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
40½	34	KLM Air	9	15	40⅛	40	40 +	⅛
38⅛	32½	KaisrAl 1.20	18	131	38⅛	37⅞	38	
64⅛	56	KaiAl pf 4.12		1	66	66	66 +	1½
72	66⅛	Kai 66pf 4.75		2	72	72	72	
11⅛	9⅛	KaisCem .50	10	74	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
17⅛	15½	KaiCe pf1.37		12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	KaneMil .28	5	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
35⅛	27⅛	Kaneb 1	11	130	36⅛	35½	36 +	⅛
30⅛	28⅛	KCtyPL 2.46	9	12	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
33⅛	27⅛	KCSoutn 1r	8	24	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	⅛
12½	11⅛	KCSou pf 1		z80	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
22	20⅛	KanGEl 1.76	8	29	21½	21⅛	21½+	⅛
24½	20	KanNb 1.48	8	24	23⅛	23⅛	23¼—	⅛
20⅛	19⅛	KanPLt 1.70	8	43	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
28⅛	27¼	KaPL pf2.32		5	27⅛	27½	27⅛+	½
9⅛	7⅛	Katyind		13	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
24	20⅛	Katy pf 1.46		19	23	22½	22½—	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	KaufBr .04e	15	317	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
18⅛	17¼	Kauf pf 1.50		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Kaweckl	11	8	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
11⅛	10	Keene .30	7	17	10½	10⅛	10½	
10⅛	9⅛	Keller .20	7	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
27⅛	23⅛	Kellogg 1.10	15	76	25⅛	24⅛	25 +	⅛
15⅛	14⅛	Kellwd .80	5	9	14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
28	23¼	Kennmtl .96	10	66	25½	25⅛	25½+	⅛
30⅞	25⅛	Kennct .60e	104	246	28⅛	27⅛	28	
23½	22	KyUtil 1.84	8	52	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13¼	KerrGls .40	5	51	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
74½	67½	KerrMc 1.25	13	183	69	68	68⅛—	½
21⅛	18⅛	KeystCon 1a	6	3	19	19	19	
30⅛	26½	KiddW 1.20	6	36	27⅛	27½	27½+	⅛
63½	56	Kidde pf2.20		1	58	58	58	
51½	47½	Kidde pfB 4		2	48	47½	48 +	½
50½	46⅛	Kidde pfC 4		5	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
45¼	40¼	KimbCl 2.20	9	138	44½	44¼	44½+	⅛

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	11⅛	KingDSt .60	8	53	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20¼	13⅛	Kirsch .90	15	19	15	15	15	
38⅛	33¼	KnigtRd .72	11	58	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
19½	14⅛	Koehrin .50e	6	159	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
36½	32½	Koeh pf 2.75		4	33½	33½	33½—	⅛
26⅛	21½	Koppers .90	10	95	25⅛	25	25⅛+	1⅛
7	6½	Koracrp	4	14	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
47⅛	43⅛	Kraft 2.32	9	65	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	1
40⅛	31⅛	KresgeS .32	16	1408	34⅛	33⅛	34 +	⅛
27½	23⅛	Kroger 1.44	7	121	25⅛	25½	25⅛—	⅛
25½	23⅛	Kubota .42r	22	24	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
17½	12⅛	Kysor .60	13	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛

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1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅛	4⅛	LFE Cp	19	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	LTV Cp	5	675	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
18	15⅛	LTVA .35t		9	16	15⅛	15⅛+	½
54½	50⅛	LTVCp pf 5		3	51	50⅛	51	
24⅛	20⅛	LacGas 1.66	8	12	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
22⅛	8⅛	LamSes 1.10	8	32	22	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
14⅛	12	LaneBry .80	7	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
11⅛	9½	LawtrCh .40	16	29	10⅛	10	10⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	LearSieg .50	7	43	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
40	37⅛	LearS pf2.25		1	38	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
37⅛	29⅛	Leasw 1.20	9	237	30	29⅛	30 +	⅛
28⅛	23⅛	LeedsN .60b	12	70	26	24½	25½+	1
20⅛	17	Leesona .75	6	52	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15½	LehPCt 1	9	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1⅛	1⅛	LehValy		17	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	LVIn pf 1.50		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13	10⅛	Lehmn 1.25e		95	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Lennar		22	6⅛	6	6⅛	
24	21⅛	Lenox 1	9	13	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
7½	6⅛	LesFa .40b	7	12	7	7	7 +	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	LevFdC		15	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
30⅛	26⅛	LeviStra .80	6	89	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	LevitzF	18	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37⅛	31¼	LOF 1.80a	7	76	34⅛	34⅛	34½—	⅛
19⅛	18	LibrtyCp .52	6	14	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
3½	2⅛	LibrtyLn		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35½	33	LiggtGp 2.50	8	44	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
48⅛	40	LillyEli 1.42	16	290	45¼	44⅛	45⅛+	½
36½	31⅛	LincNat 1.60	9	41	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
19⅛	18⅛	LincPl 1.77 a		15	19½	19¼	19½	
3	2½	Lionel	6	43	2⅛	2½	2½—	
15⅛	12⅛	LittonIn .18t	13	344	15⅛	15	15 +	⅛
20½	17½	Litt ptc pf		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
11	9¼	Lockhd	3	123	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
19½	17⅛	Loctite .16	13	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
37⅛	32	Loews 1.20	6	372	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	½
11⅛	8¼	LomsFin .50	9	90	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14	LomM .71e	18	45	16⅛	16	16 —	
23¼	19⅛	LonStar 1.10	9	26	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
19⅛	17⅛	LngIsLt 1.56	7	156	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
93¼	89	LIL pfJ 8.12		z30	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛—	1⅛
131¼	125½	LIL pfN 13		z100	128	128	128 +	⅛
28	26⅛	LIL pfP 2.43		10	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
28	27	LIL pfO 2.47		118	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
33½	25½	LongDr .48	18	65	27⅛	27½	27⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13½	LoralCp .40	7	40	16	15⅛	16 —	⅛
31⅛	27½	LaLand 1.20	10	217	27⅛	27½	27⅛	
18⅛	14¼	LaPacif .20b	17	237	15⅛	15¼	15⅛+	⅛
27½	25	LouisGs 1.92	9	18	26	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
15	11⅛	Lowenst .40	5	37	12⅛	12	12⅛	
37⅛	30⅛	Lubrizol 1.10	13	44	33⅛	32⅛	33	
16½	15⅛	LuckyS .68b	13	102	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	Ludlow .40	9	24	8	7⅛	7⅛	

(Continued on next page.)

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 16—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*2.13½	*.74½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	3.20	1.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ yd	.87	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	340.00	312.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	218.19	213.02
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	74-76	85-86
Lead spot, lb	.31	.19-.21
Copper elect., lb	71⅞	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	6.4190	3.4782
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.37	.37
Silver N.Y. oz	4.853	4.21
Gold N.Y. oz	147.50	133.45
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index		
March 16	967.20 p	802.50
March 15	958.70 f	—

f—Final.
p—Preliminary
n—Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 16, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	9.10	9.15	9.04	9.10	9.05
Jul	9.23	9.24	9.14	9.20	9.21
Sep	9.22	9.24	9.15	9.19	9.16
Oct	9.21	9.23	9140	9.18	9.22
Jan	9.45	9.50	9.45	b9.45	b9.38
Mar	9.45	9.47	9.39	9.45	9.41
May	9.45	9.48	9.42	9.44	9.41
Jul	9.46	9.48	9.42	9.43	9.41

Sales: 3,157
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	193.50	194.40	188.30	194.40s	190.85
May	190.50	193.50	188.00	193.50s	187.50
Jul	183.25	188.20	183.00	188.20s	182.20
Sep	181.00	185.00	179.90	185.00s	179.00
Dec	171.50	173.50	170.50	173.50s	167.50
Mar	166.00	166.75	163.50	166.73s	160.75
May	160.25	161.50	160.25	161.50s	155.50
Jul	157.10	157.10	157.10	157.10s	151.10

COPPER (25,000) lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	702.0	705.0	70.10	702.0s	703.0
May	7090.	713.0	70.70	70.90s	710.0
Jul	71.90	722.0	71.70	71.90s	72.00
Sep	72.90	73.10	726.0	72.80s	72.90
Dec	73.90	74.20	73.70	73.90s	74.00
Jan	74.20	74.40	741.0	74.20s	74.40
Mar	75.10	75.10	747.0	75.00s	75.10

Sales: estimated 2,918.

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	80.75	80.95	801.8	80.30	806.5
Jul	80.60	80.70	80.00	80.20	80.57
Oct	76.50	76.53	75.75	75.75	76.38
Dec	71.90	71.90	71.20	71.21	71.83
Mar	72.10	72.10	71.60	b71.50	72.08
May	72.00	72.00	72.00	b71.75	72.25
Jul	—	—	—	b71.25	72.10

Sales: 3,050.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Apr	7.25	7.44	7.25	7.43	7.21

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

May	8.53	8.70	8.50	8.68	8.45
Nov	5.57	5.62	5.57	5.58	5.55
Mar	6.85	6.88	6.85	6.85	6.84
May	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70

Sales: 1,328

ORANGE JUICE (15,000) lbs

Mar	77.00	77.20	760.0	76.50	b772.0
May	76.80	76.80	75.50	75.75	76.70
Jul	75.85	75.90	75.00	75.25	7580.
Sep	75.75	75.93	75.10	b75.10	75.90
Nov	74.30	7440.	73.80	b73.75	747.5
Jan	69m85	698.5	69.50	b69.25	by9.85
Mar	69.80	69.00	68.05	60.05	b68.85
May	600.0	69.00	68.35	b68.35	b48.85
Jun	68.85	68.85	68.85	x683.5	b68.85

Sales: 600.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Mar	487.30	488.00	483.80	487.20s	486.50
Apr	487.00	487.00	487.00	488.00s	487.50
May	490.00	491.70	486.60	490.50s	490.00
Jul	495.0	496.5	491.50	495.50s	495.00
Sep	500.50	501.50	496.50	500.40s	499.90
Dec	508.00	508.80	503.80	57.80s	587.3
Ma	515.60	515.60	511.80	515.20s	514.70
May	520.70	521.00	516.70	520.20s	519.70
Jul	524.50	525.50	522.00	525.10s	524.60

Sales estimated: 9,504. 4
s-settling

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Mar	147.80	147.80	147.80	147.80s	147.40
Apr	148.50	149.20	147.50	149.10s	148.10
Jun	150.00	150.80	149.10	150.70s	149.60
Aug	151.50	152.30	150.80	152.30s	151.10
Oct	153.00	153.70	152.70	153.90s	152.60
Dec	154.70	155.80	154.10	155.60s	154.30
Feb	156.70	157.30	156.60	157.30s	156.80
Apr	158.20	158.90	157.40	159.00s	157.70
Jun	160.20	106.30	160.00	160.80s	159.40

Salesstimated 3,610.
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 16, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.71½	2.73½	2.71½	2.73¾	2.70¾
May	2.78	2.80¾	2.77¾	2.79¼	2.77½
Jul	2.85	2.87¾	2.84¾	2.86½	2.84
Sep	2.92	2.94½	2.91¾	2.93¼	2.91
Dec	3.01½	3.04½	3.01½	3.03½	3.00¾
Mar	3.10¼	3.13	3.10¼	3.12½	3.09½

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.53¼	2.54¾	2.53¼	2.54½	2.52¾
May	2.59½	2.60¾	2.59¼	2.60¾	2.59
Jul	2.64¾	2.66¼	2.64¾	2.66¼	2.64¼
Sep	2.66½	2.68¾	2.66½	2.68¼	2.65¾
Dec	2.70¼	2.72	2.70¼	2.72	2.69½
Mar	2.76½	2.78	2.76½	2.77¾	2.75

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.36	8.52	8.35	8.52	8.27½
May	8.32½	8.53	8.32½	8.53	8.27½
Jul	8.33	8.52½	8.33	8.51	8.28
Aug	8.25	8.39	8.25	8.38½	8.20
Sep	7.65	7.74	7.62	7.74	7.59½
Nov	7.14	7.23	7.13	7.20	7.11
Jan	7.28	7.26½	7.18	7.25	7.16½
Mar	7.25	7.30½	7.24	7.30	7.21½
May	7.29½	7.32½	7.28	7.32½	7.24

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	26.85	27.05	26.70	27.05	26.60
May	27.00	27.30	26.90	27.25	26.80
Jul	27.25	27.50	27.15	27.45	27.10
Aug	27.25	27.50	27.20	27.45	27.00
Sep	26.89	27.15	26.80	27.10	26.65
Oct	26.50	26.50	26.15	26.35	26.35
Dec	25.80	26.00	25.60	25.65	25.65
Jan	25.90	25.90	25.68	25.60	25.70
Mar	25.85	25.90	25.75	25.75	25.85
May	25.70	25.80	25.70	25.70	25.78

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	228.00	234.00	228.00	234.00	227.00
May	232.00	238.50	232.00	238.00	231.50
Jul	234.50	241.50	234.50	241.30	233.50
Aug	234.00	238.50	233.10	238.50	232.50
Sep	218.80	221.00	217.80	221.00	216.50
Oct	195.00	197.00	193.50	196.50	194.00
Dec	191.50	195.50	191.00	193.50	191.00
Jan	192.00	194.50	192.00	194.50	191.80
Mar	193.00	196.00	192.50	194.50	191.00
May	196.00	196.00	196.00	196.00	193.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Mar	—	—	—	487.00	486.00
Apr	487.50	489.00	484.10	488.00	487.00
May	—	—	—	490.50	489.50
Jun	492.80	494.00	489.10	493.80	492.30
Aug	497.50	499.00	494.50	498.50	497.50
Oct	502.50	504.00	500.00	503.50	502.50
Dec	507.50	509.00	504.50	508.50	507.50
Feb	512.50	514.00	509.50	513.50	512.40
Apr	517.50	519.50	514.50	518.60	518.00
Jun	523.50	524.00	520.00	523.78	523.10
Aug	526.40	528.90	526.40	528.90	528.30

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Apr	38.95	39.60	38.75	39.52	39.20
Jun	41.65	42.45	41.50	42.30	41.85
Aug	42.50	43.00	42.42	43.00	42.77
Oct	42.75	42.97	42.42	42.95	42.80
Dec	43.65	43.97	43.40	43.87	43.75
Feb	44.25	44.70	44.22	44.70	44.58
Apr	44.87	45.15	44.70	45.15	44.90

Sales: April 5588; June 6259; Aug 2080; Oct 665; Dec 316; Feb 26; April 21.
Open interest: April 16198; June 15788; Aug 8118; Oct 3342; Dec 1755; Feb 985; April 597.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	36.10	36.75	35.80	36.47	36.30
Jun	38.90	39.95	38.82	39.95	39.15
Jul	40.85	41.65	40.75	41.50	41.15
Aug	39.50	40.37	39.50	40.20	b39.87
Oct	37.60	38.25	37.40	b38.12	37.75
Dec	37.80	38.50	37.80	38.50	b38.27
Feb	37.90	38.90	37.90	38.90	37.90
Apr	—	—	—	b37.75	36.75
Jun	—	—	—	b38.80	b38.10

Sales: April 2281; June 3263; July 1273; Aug 482; Oct 159; Dec 22; Feb 20; April 0; June 0.
Open interest: April 4877; June 4746; July 2680; Aug 1527; Oct 945; Dec 346; Feb 103; April 17; June 1.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Mar	58.50	60.00	58.45	59.40	58.40
Apr	50.75	51.25	50.75	50.80	51.00
May	47.85	48.45	47.80	b48.00	48.15
Jun	48.85	48.85	48.40	48.40	48.60
Jul	49.50	49.75	49.45	49.75	49.45
Sep	54.30	54.65	54.30	54.55	54.35

Sales: March 78; April 108; May 50; June 2; Jul 1; Sep 8.
Open interest: March 376; April 742; May 465; June 114; Jul 33; Sep 44.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Mar	53.32	54.40	53.25	54.40	53.65
May	54.00	55.10	53.77	54.90	54.25
Jul	54.75	56.00	54.65	55.95	55.10
Aug	52.60	55.00	53.45	55.00	54.00
Feb	55.00	55.77	54.60	b55.77	b55.35
Mar	54.80	55.10	53.38	54.90	b54.50
May	54.20	55.40	54.20	55.40	—

Sales: March 46; May 4440; July 1755; Aug 264; Feb 48; March 5; May 1.
Open interest: March 469; May 4480; July 3260; Aug 1230; feb 199; March 83.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 16, 1977 (4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
...ny Corp	462,900	10⅛+	¼
...rco Inc	361,400	20⅝	
...cidn Pet	334,800	26½+	⅜
...neywell	290,400	49⅛—	1¼
...ATT	286,700	63⅛+	⅜
...mm Pap	268,200	24⅞+	1⅞
...rox Cp	253,500	50	
...x Util	243,400	28¼	
...nroe Eq	212,900	9⅞—	2
...xaco Inc	200,200	27⅞+	⅛
...w Ch	182,000	39⅛—	⅛
...n Motors	177,300	73 +	⅜
...io Edison	176,400	19⅞+	⅛
...ll Oil	169,400	30⅜	
...thCal Ed	167,000	22½+	⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
...lume	22.14	23.94
...dvances	809	964
...clines	629	514
...changed	462	452
...tal issues	1980	1930
...w 1977 highs	89	93
...w 1977 lows	57	51

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Ind	965.67	971.58	961.44	968.00+	2.99
Trn	227.36	229.35	226.19	228.38+	1.02
Util	106.47	107.30	106.05	106.82+	0.38
Stk	313.86	316.07	312.45	314.82+	1.10

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	114.39	113.08	113.80	+0.20
Utilities	52.57	51.93	52.32	+0.15
Finance	11.81	11.67	11.75	+0.03
Transportation	14.25	14.07	14.20	+0.08
Composite	102.70	101.52	102.17	+0.79

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Comp	55.51	55.43	55.50	+0.12
Inds	60.64	60.58	60.61	+0.10
Trans	41.02	40.84	40.99	+0.22
Utils	40.33	40.16	40.33	+0.15
Finance	55.64	55.46	55.64	+0.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar. 15	168,879	317,619	1,041
Mar. 14	157,500	313,963	2,321
Mar. 11	141,198	240,981	1,199
Mar. 10	129,283	259,859	1,567
Mar. 9	134,634	269,421	2,117

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
...ganBrad	78,300	6⅛—	⅛
...exstar Cp	64,800	7⅝—	⅛
...ent Explor	61,800	11⅝+	⅛
US Filter	61,100	15 +	⅛
...rBas Pet	47,200	6⅛+	⅛
HouOilM	36,300	45⅛—	1½
...yntex Corp	35,400	19⅛—	⅛
...ruth Well	32,400	12⅛+	½
...nlntPw A	31,000	20½+	⅜
...ngloCo Ltd	30,600	3⅜	

Approx final total 2,470,000
Stock sales year ago 4,010,065

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
112.40	112.05	112.39	+0.33

London Commodities

March 16, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
May	133	130.75	131.10-131.20	130.70-130.75
Aug	134.50	133	133.25-133.50	132.90-133
Oct	135.65	134.50	134.75-134.85	134.35-134.45
Dec	137.50	136	136.40-136.50	136.10-136.20
Mar	141.25	140	140.40-140.50	139.80-140.10
May	143.50	142	142.75-142.80	141.50-142
Aug	146.50	146	146 -146.25	143 -145
Lots: 1,376.				
COCOA				
Mar	2660	2600	2610-2625	2660-2668
May	2640	2551	2573-2575	2610-2611
Jul	2618	2511	2525-2527	2580-2584
Sep	2530	2440	2445-2450	2518-2522
Dec	2420	2320	2335-2345	2400-2420
Mar	2350	2270	2295-2315	2340-2350
May	2300	2235	2255-2285	2300-2310
Lots: 5,456.				
COFFEE				
Mar	4060		3900-3990	4025-4100
May	4155	4020	4010-4025	4105-4110
Jul	4175	4030	4010-4035	4165-4170
Sep	4181	4050	4055-4060	4177-4182
Nov	4185	4060	4085-4090	4160-4180
Jan	4190	4090	4090-4120	4160-4190
Mar	4201	4115	4080-4120	4160-4170
Lots: 4,426.				

London Metal Markets

March 16, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	886 - 887	886 - 887
3 months	915 - 915.50	915 - 915.50
Cathodes: spot	877 - 878	877 - 878
3 months	905.50- 906	906 - 907
Tin: spot	6,195 -6,200	6,315 -6,320
3 months	6,365 -6,370	6,480 -6,490
Lead: spot	421 - 422	427 - 428
3 months	432.50- 433	438 - 438.50
Zinc: spot	428.50- 429.50	434 - 435
3 months	443 - 444.50	449 - 450
Silver: spot	282.80- 283	281.80- 282.30
3 months	291.20- 291.30	290.38- 290.50

Paris Commodities

March 16, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May	1,170	1,150	1,155-1,165	—5
Jul			1,160-1,170	—10
Aug	1,185	1,180	1,185-—	
Oct	1,245	1,239	1,225-1,240	+2
Nov			1,235-1,245	—5
Dec			1,230-1,240	—5
Jan			1,240-1,255	U.C.
Mar			1,255-1,260	+10
May			1,250-1,265	—5
Lots: 32.				
COCOA				
Mar	2,320		2,330-2,380	+58
May	2,335	2,245	2,300-—	—10
Jul			2,220-2,300	+98
Sep	2,210	—	2,200-2,220	+72
Dec			1,990-2,035	+70
Mar			1,920-2,020	+50
Lots: 221.				

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—89

AhmanHF	FooteConB	Olinkraft
Allis Chalm	FostWheel n	Owens Cng
Alcoa	Frigitronc	Patrick Pet
Amer Can	Gamb Skog	PeabdyInt
AmDist Tel	Gatewy Ind	PhEl 4.30pf
Am Seating	Gleasn Wks	PhEl 7.75pf
AmShipb	Harnischig	Pitney Bow
Amstak	Intl Harv	Premier Ind
AndraClay	Interpub Gp	RCA
Asarco Inc	Johnsn Cont	Ranco Inc
Avery Inter	Jorgensn	RaymndInt
BallyMfg	KalsA 4.12pf	Reliance El
BarnesGrp	Kaneb	Rexnord Inc
Basic Inc	Leesona Cp	Raynold Mtl
Basicinc pf	Litton ptcpfc	ReynM cvpf
Burl North	Longisl Ltg	Rohr Ind
Cabot Corp	LongILt pfl	Scot LFd
Carp Tech	Madisn Fd	SwstBnksh
ChockFON	Marathn Oil	Stop Shop
Comb Engin	Marley Co	Stride Rite
CombE pfA	Mead Corp	Trngpl 8.64pf
ConNatGs	Mead pfA	UVIn 1.26pf
ContllRlty	VCO	UnPacCp
Crane Co.	Murry Ohio	UnPacCp pf
Cumm Eng	NatCan pfA	Unit Inns
CumEng pf	Nwst Ind	Wall Murr
Dayco Corp	Nrwstin wt	Wash Steel
DiamM Dril	Nwstind pf	Wyl̈ain Ind
Eaton Corp	Occl 2.16pf	Zayre Corp
Empire Gas	OccidP 4pf	

NEW LOWS— 57

Amerace Cp	Hall Print	NwstPipe pf
Am Invest	HeinzHJ	OhE 4.56pf
Ampco Pitt	Heublein	Pac PowLt
CaroPL pfA	Idaho Pw	Penn Dix
CinG 7.44pf	Ideal Basic	PaPL 8.70pf
CinG 9.28pf	Indiana Gas	PotEl 5.50pf
CmE 8.40pf	IowaEl LtP	QuanexCp
ContCp pfB	Jantzen Inc	RobrtsnH
Contill Cp	Jeff Pilot	Ronson
Craig Corp	KCPL 2.33pf	Sambos Rst
CurtissWr A	KubotaLtd	Soeast Bkg
Eastn Util	LouLd Exp	SouNat Res
ElPaso Co	MasMut Inv	SouNET pfA
EquitLfe M	Mercant Str	South UnCo
Excelsr InS	Monroe Eq	Sterndent
Fuqua Ind	NLT Corp	Superior Oil
Genstar Ltd	NEnGE 9.80pf	UnEl 80.0pf
GaPw 26.2pf	NYSta EG	WabRR pf
GaPw 7.72pf	NYS 8.80pf	Wn Bancorp

Italian Labor Costs Rose 6 Per Cent in '76

ROME, March 16 (Reuters).—Italian labor costs per unit produced rose an average 6 per cent from 1975, with the increase accelerating to 9.4 per cent in the fourth quarter against the same 1975 quarter, the Statistics Institute reported today.

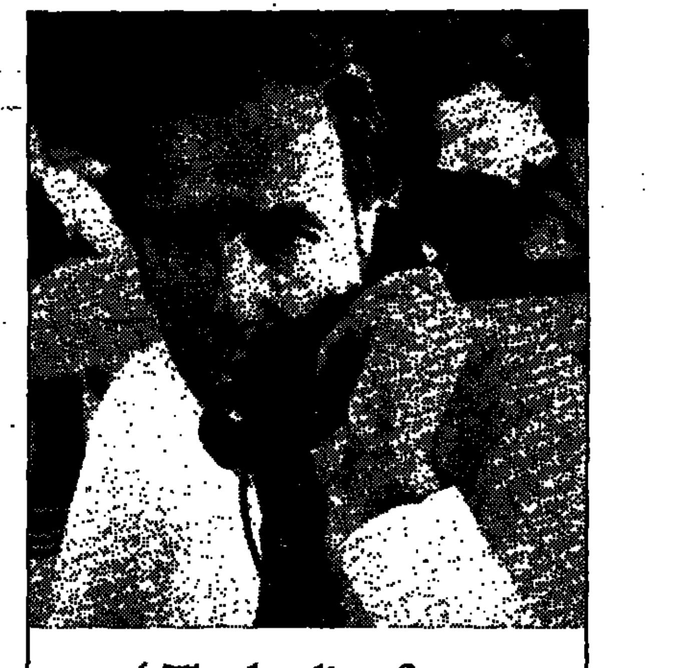
This compared with a sharp increase in 1975 of 33 per cent over 1974, and reflected an increase in productivity of 9.5 per cent in terms of hours worked and of 15.3 per cent in terms of number of employees.

What to expect from the leading U.S. government securities firm



1. The leading firm should offer direct access to primary money markets on a worldwide basis.

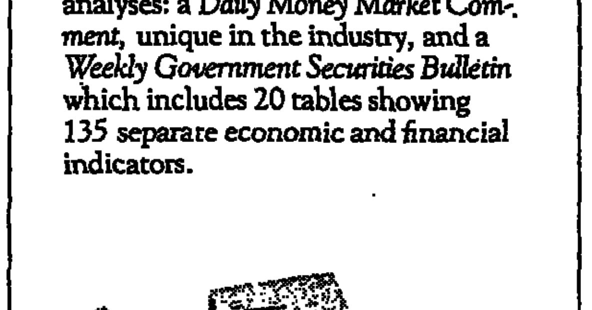
Merrill Lynch Government Securities deals with thousands of companies and institutions throughout the world. Not just those in or near major financial centers.



2. The leading firm shouldn't settle for anything less than full-time research.

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has a staff of professionals whose only job is to study the government securities market and the many factors that affect it.

The staff prepares two authoritative analyses: a *Daily Money Market Comment*, unique in the industry, and a *Weekly Government Securities Bulletin* which includes 20 tables showing 135 separate economic and financial indicators.



3. The leading firm shouldn't blink at mammoth trades or wince at small ones.

In a recent month, Merrill Lynch Government Securities handled transactions as big as $800 million and as small as $1,000.

4. The leading firm should make firm bids in good markets and bad.

In a month that included a good market (November, 1976), Merrill Lynch Government Securities had an average daily volume of $2 billion. Even when things got tough (January, 1977), the figure was still impressive—$1.8 billion.

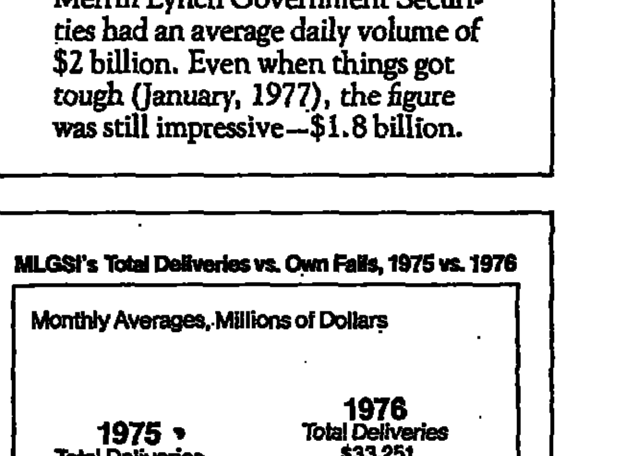
5. The leading firm should have a first-class clearing operation.

At Merrill Lynch Government Securities, the approach *is to avoid* problems, rather than trying to solve them after something goes wrong.

Result: In 1976 only ½ of 1 percent of the firm's trades failed because of its own late payment or late delivery.

This was even better than the firm's performance in 1975, when the figure was just 1 percent.

MLGSI's Total Deliveries vs. Own Fails, 1975 vs. 1976



The leading firm should do all these things. Not just a few. This firm does.

Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc.

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Joint venture in Tehran—Iran Financial Services Co.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 16

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1976-77 — High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Chge Close
44	25¼	LukenSt	.60	8	17	33½	33½	33½—	⅜
14	11	Lykes	.40	12	94	12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
35¾	29¼	Lykes pf	2.50		14	31¾	31¼	31¾+	⅛
9	6¾	LynCSys	.30	11	22	8¾	8¾	8¾—	

M

13⅛	10⅜	MBPX	.40a	5	2	11⅜	11⅜	11	
42¼	36½	MCA	1b	8	288	38½	37½	38¼+	⅜
5¼	4¼	MEI		5	241	5¼	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
27½	15½	MGIC	.20	15	248	17¼	16⅜	17⅛+	⅛
9¾	7⅜	MacAF	.60b	26	5	9⅛	9	9	⅛
5⅞	9¼	MacDon		5	49	5⅞	5½	5½+	
6¾	5¼	Macke	.36	6	9	6⅛	6	6	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	Macmill	.50	7	267	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜+	
18½	17¼	Mcmi pf	1.20		1	18	18	18	⅛
32	31⅝	Macy	1.30	7	243	34¼	33¾	34⅛+	⅜
12⅞	11¾	MadsFd	.77e		450	12⅛	12⅛	13 +	
10¼	5	MadSqG		10	53	18½	10½	10½	
11½	9⅜	MagicCf	.40	8	28	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
37¾	33	Mallory	1	14	73	36⅝	35¾	36⅝+	⅝
25½	23⅞	MalonH	.68	11	1	23	23	23	
8⅝	7⅝	Manhin	.20	4	93	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
41⅜	36¼	MfrHan	1.92	8	290	39½	39¼	39½+	⅛
4s	40½	MAPCO	1.10	14	17	43⅛	43	43⅛	
14⅝	12¾	MarstM	.12e	3	63	13⅝	13	13 —	
14 9/85	57s	MaraIO	2.20	9	704	59	56⅝	56⅝—	¼
20	16⅞	Marcmt	.60	7	59	18¼	18½	18½—	½
13¼	10	MarMid	.80	13	258	13¼	12⅝	13¼+	¼
15⅜	13⅜	MarlonL	.52	12	30	14¼	14½	14¾+	¼
52	45½	Marley	1.20	7	242	52¼	51⅝	52¼+	⅜
14	10	Marriot	.25f	12	310	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝—	⅛
60¼	53½	MrshMcL	2	17	199	56	56⅜	57¼+	⅜
23	18¼	MarshF	1.24	11	61	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝	
26⅜	23¼	MartM	a1.40	7	117	24¼	24¼	24⅝+	⅛
20¾	14¾	MayrK	.40	12	23	15⅜	15½	15½—	⅛
28⅜	26½	MrdCu	.66b	9	13	27¼	27	27 —	⅛
26⅜	20¼	MascoCp	.28	12	125	21⅛	20⅝	21	
24½	19⅛	Magonli	.40	13	52	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜—	⅛
14⅜	12¼	MasM	1.11e	13	23	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
22⅜	17¼	MassyF	1s	4	112	19⅜	19½	19⅜+	⅛
18¾	17¼	MastCp	1.40		37	17⅜	17	17¼—	⅛
11⅞	11½	MastInc	.96e		94	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅛
26¾	22⅛	MatsuE	.29e	10	2	22¼	22¼	22⅛—	⅛
6¼	5	Mattel		6	210	5¾	5½	5½	
32¼	25¼	MaDSt	1.12	9	41	27¾	27½	27½—	½
26	25¼	MayerO	n.80	10	8	26	25⅝	26	
3⅜	3	MaysJW		156	12	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
35⅝	31	Mayfg	1.50a	13	146	32	31⅝	32 +	
361 61		McCord	.84	5	239	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
51⅜	43¼	McDer	1.60	4	227	51	50¾	50¾—	⅛
53⅜	43	McDintd	.10	17	366	46¼	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
24¼	19⅜	McDonD	.50	7	98	21¼	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
23	18½	McDonh	.90	6	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜+	⅛
32⅞	28⅛	McGE	d 1.60	9	78	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
17¾	15⅜	McGrwH	.80	11	318	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅛
29	26½	MGH	pf 1.20		2	28½	28½	28½—	¼
32½	28¼	McIntyr	1	28	z5260	29½	29½	29½	
18½	15½	McKee	.90	6	66	17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
26¼	23	McLean	.46	8	5	23	23	23	
16½	15¾	McLout	1.20	8	25	17¼	17	17 —	⅛
12½	11⅜	McNeil	.80	6	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
22	16⅞	MeaCpd	.92	6	90	22½	21¾	22⅛+	⅛
57	49¾	Mea pf	$2.80		1	57	57	57	
30⅝	27½	Medusa	1.60	6	26	28	27⅝	28	
27⅞	23½	Melville	.96	10	298	24¼	23⅝	24 +	¼
23¾	16½	Menasc	.80	8	111	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
46	40	MercStr	.80	8	17	39½	39½	39½—	½
65¼	55½	Merck	1.50	17	324	59¼	59	59⅛	
20¼	16⅛	Meredith	.80	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25½	18⅛	MerrLyn	.80	6	772	20½	19¼	19⅝—	1
39⅞	33¼	MesaPet	.10	17	460	34⅝	34	34	
40½	34¼	MesP	pf 1.60		21	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
11½	8⅝	Mesabi	1.33e	8	141	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
29⅝	23⅜	Mesta	1.50e	7	4	24½	24½	24½+	½
19	16	MGM	1r	7	24	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
30½	27½	Metrom	1.10	7	91	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝—	⅛
91½	86	MIE	pfF8.12		z180	87	87	87	
94¼	88½	MIE	pfJ 8.32		z1000	92¼	92¼	92¼+	1
17½	13⅜	MichGs	1.20b	8	13	14⅜	13¾	13⅝—	⅜
30	28⅝	MinWt	pf2.67		4	28¾	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
26	25	MinWt	pf2.12		26	25½	25½	25½—	
25	20¼	Microwv	.40	11	63	24	23¾	24 +	½
18⅜	16½	MidCtn	1.16	9	28	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
17⅜	16⅛	MidSUt	1.38	9	361	16⅜	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	MidlndAm			12	1⅜	1½	1⅜+	⅛
31⅜	28⅝	MidlRo	1.40	7	6	30¼	29⅝	29⅞—	
26⅛	22	MilesLb	1.28	8	122	25¼	25⅛	25½+	¼
14⅝	11⅜	MiltBrad	.60	6	56	11¾	11½	11½—	
23¾	22⅝	MinnGs	1.72	8	6	22⅞	22⅝	22¾—	¼
57	48½	MinMM	1.70	18	442	53⅜	53⅜	53¾+	½
22⅛	20¼	MinnPL	1.76	8	40	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
13½	11⅞	MirroAl	.96	11	13	12¾	12½	12½—	
19⅛	16⅛	MissnEq	.48	6	9	17⅜	17	17⅜+	⅛
46⅞	39⅜	MPacC	1.80	7	234	46½	45⅝	46¼+	⅛
29	27¼	MoPfCe	1.60	8	5	27¾	27¾	27¾	
14⅝	13⅝	MoPSv	1b	8	22	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
27⅞	25⅞	MoPS	pf2.44		2	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
77	62	Mobil	3.80	8	1133	70⅝	69⅞	70 —	⅜
49⅜	27⅜	MobileH			33	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
19¼	14⅝	Mohasco	.90	8	43	16⅛	16⅛	16¼—	⅛
7¾	5⅞	MohkDta		19	73	6¼	6	6 —	
48⅝	35½	Molycp	1.20	9	63	47⅞	46⅝	46¾—	⅜
56⅝	49½	Moly	pf 2.50		6	55	55	55 —	½
27⅝	24½	Monrch	1.20a	5	3	26½	26¼	26½+	⅛
15⅜	12⅜	Monogr	.28	6	13	14¼	14	14 —	
12½	10¼	MonrEq	.20	22	1990	10¾	9¾	9⅞—	2
88⅜	73⅜	Monsan	2.80	8	271	78½	78¼	78¼+	⅛
94½	82¼	Mons	pf 2.75		1	87	87	87	+4½
20¼	15⅝	MonDU	2.40	8	13	20	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
24¼	20¼	MonPw	1.80	10	71	21	21	21	
23⅝	22	MonSt	1.80a		31	22¼	22¼	22¼	
11⅜	10	MONY	.96e	13	35	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
47¾	41⅛	MooreM	1	5	34	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜—	⅜
55¾	50¼	Morgan	2	10	293	51⅜	51⅜	51¼+	⅛
27	21¾	MorKnu	1.10	5	15	25¼	25¼	25¼+	⅛
13¼	9⅝	MorseSh	.50	4	57	11	10⅝	11 +	⅜
4⅝	3⅜	MtgTrAm			17	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
22¼	19¼	MorNor	.88		79	20⅜	20	20⅛—	⅛
56⅜	43½	Motorola	.84	16	229	48⅝	48⅛	48½+	⅜
48¾	38½	MtFuel	2	11	63	43	42½	43 +	⅜
28	24½	MtStTel	1.88	9	64	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
¾	3-32	MtStTel	rt		413	3-16	5-32	3-16+	1-32
9⅛	7¾	Mumford	.40	5	34	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
18½	16⅛	Munsng	1.08	12	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
20½	17⅜	MurphC	1.20	7	6	19½	19¼	19½+	⅛
30⅜	22¼	MurpOil	.80	7	64	28¼	28⅛	28¼	
23¼	18⅜	MurryO	1.20	8	21	23¼	23¼	23¼+	½
17	16	MutlOm	1.32		6	16¼	16¼	16¼	⅛
12⅜	9	MyersL	.40	36	63	12¼	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛

N

38⅝	33¼	NCR	.80	10	1014	37⅛	36⅝	37 +	⅜
23¾	19⅞	NLInd	1.20	9	562	23¼	22⅝	23 +	⅛
24¼	22¾	NLI	.76	7	238	23⅜	22¼	23⅛+	⅛
9½	7½	NVF	2.45f	7	24	7¾	7½	7¾—	
51⅛	45¼	Nabisco	2.52	10	40	47⅜	47⅛	47⅜—	
34⅜	30⅝	NabiCn	.96	15	57	32⅜	32	32⅜+	⅛
14⅝	12½	NarcoSci	.60	8	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜—	⅛
19	16¼	NashuaC	.68	10	40	18¼	18¼	18¼	
13⅜	10⅝	NatAlrl	.50	20	26	12⅛	11⅞	12	
16⅜	14½	NAvia	.77e		25	15	15	15⅛+	⅛
14⅝	12¼	NatCan	.57	6	17	14¼	14	14 —	
25⅜	23	NCan	pf 1.50		4	25	24 25⅜	25⅜+	⅛
22⅜	16⅞	NtChem	.48	12	57	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
9¾	8¾	NtCityL	.45e	7	36	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
29	25⅝	NatDetr	1.52	6	35	27¼	26⅞	27 —	⅛
25⅞	23½	NatDist	1.68	7	74	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
29¾	26½	NatFG	2.16	6	5	27¾	27¾	27¾+	⅛
27½	26½	NtFG	pf 2.30		102	27	26¾	27 +	⅛
17⅜	15⅞	NatGyp	1.05	10	105	16¼	16¼	16¼+	
5½	4⅜	NatHom			59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	
7⅜	6⅛	NatInd	.30	4	25	7	6⅞	6⅞	⅛
26?	17¼	NMdCr	.09e	11	110	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞—	¼
15⅞	12⅜	NMexE	.40	6	36	14¼	14	14⅛+	⅛
27⅜	20	NMinesv	.50	13	14	22¾	23⅜	22⅜	⅛
27¾	44¼	Nat'Prsto	2	7	9	52⅞	52¾	52⅞+	⅛
28⅞	16½	NtSemic		18	1272	20¼	19⅝	20 +	½
15½	13⅜	NSvcInd	.82	8	112	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	
20¼	16	NStand	1.04	8	9	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	
51	46¾	NStarch	1.08	13	4	48⅜	48½	48½	
45⅝	41¾	NatSti	2.50	9	34	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜—	⅛
44	34	Nat Tea			1	41½	41½	41½	
45⅞	35¼	Natoma	1.40	4	199	37⅛	36½	37¼—	⅛
14½	13½	Neptune	.50	10	7	14¼	14	14 —	
25	22¼	NevPw	1.60	5	22	23	22¾	22¾—	⅛
20⅝	19	NevP	pf 1.74		z50	20	20	20 +	⅛
25	24¾	NevP	pf 2.30		z560	24⅞	24½	24⅞+	⅛
23	21	NevP	pf 1.95		6	21¾	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
23⅜	21½	NEngEl	1.86	9	47	22⅛	21¾	21⅞—	⅛
16⅜	15⅛	NEnGE	1.36	8	19	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	
107½	65¾	NEG	pf 9.80		z500	104½	104½	104½+	1
31½	29¾	NEnP	pf2.76	4	30	29¾	29¾	29¾—	⅛
35¾	33	NEngT	2.60	9	17	34¼	33¾	34¼+	⅜
31½	28	NYSEG	2.40	8	314	28⅞	28	28	

O

18½	15½	OKG	1.20	6	35	18¼	17⅞	18	
17¼	9¾	Oakind	.50	12	166	16⅜	16	16½—	⅜
37¼	27	Oak	pf 1.75		6	36	35¾	35¾—	⅛
17⅜	15¼	OakIteP	1	9	2	16¼	16¼	16¼+	⅛
25⅜	23¼	OccidPet	1	10	2940	26⅜	26½	26½+	⅜
15	11⅜	OccidPet	wt		205	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
42¾	38	OccIP	pf2.16		3	42	34 42	42¾+	½
85¼	74¼	OccIP	pf3.60		41	85¼	84	85¼+	1
85⅛	73¼	OccIP	pf 4		5	83¼	82⅝	83¼+	1⅛
28¼	26¼	OccIP	pf2.50		21	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛
28⅜	21⅜	Ogden	1.20		45	27⅜	27	27⅜+	⅛
43⅛	33½	Ogdn	pf 1.87		1	42	42	42	
21	19	OhioEd	2.10	9	1324	19⅞	19¾	19¾+	⅛
54	50¾	OhEd	pf 4.44		z150	52	52	52 +	1
57¾	52½	OhEd	pf 4.56		z900	53	52	52 +	1½
84½	81¼	OhEd	pf 7.24		z10	84	84	84 +	1
95¾	91¾	OhEd	pf 8.20		z50	94½	94½	94½+	1⅞
99½	93	OhEd	pf 8.64		z100	99¼	98¾	99⅛—	½
113½	110	OhEd	pfF10.48		z50	111½	111½	111½—	1½
87	83¼	OPw	pfB7.60		z50	84½	84½	84½—	1
131¼	128	OPw	pfF 14		z170	128½	128¼	128½—	⅛
89	84¾	OPw	pfD7.76		z50	86	86	86	
19⅝	18	OklaGE	1.48	10	52	19	18⅞	19	
11¾	10¼	OklGE	pf 80		z250	11⅜	11¼	11½	
43⅜	34¼	OklaNG	2	7	41	40	39½	39⅞—	⅛
42¾	38¾	OlinCp	1.50	7	14	41¼	41	41⅛	
37⅛	34¼	Olinkrft	1.10	9	40	37¾	37	37⅜+	⅛
16¼	12⅜	Omark	.72	9	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
2¾	1⅞	Oneida	.84	8	89	19¼	18½	19¼+	1
13¼	13	Opelika	.84	7	54	13¾	13¾	13¾+	⅜
16½	14¼	OranRk	1.36	8	28	15⅝	15⅝	15¾+	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Orange	.30b	14	23	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
17¾	14⅞	OutlBx	1.40	7	11	26½	26½	26½	
24½	17¾	OutletCo	.80	9	19	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
23⅜	15¾	OvernitT	.90	7	23	20⅜	20	20 +	⅛
29⅛	22	OverSh	.30b	7	14	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
65¼	58	OwensCn	1	14	108	69	66¼	68½+	1⅜
56¼	31	Owenlll	2.12	8	48	56⅝	56⅜	56½—	⅛
91½	85½	Ownll	pfA.75		1	91½	91½	91½	
28	20	Oxfrdind	.76		8	28	27¾	27¾+	⅛

P - Q

9½	8	PNk	.40	18	13	8¾	8¾	8¾—	
58½	49½	PPG	2.20	8	510	56¼	55½	55¾+	⅛
9⅜	7¼	PSA			47	8	7¾	7¾—	¼
14⅜	14¼	PacAS	1.2..		29	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
24⅛	22⅜	PacGE	2	8	412	23⅜	23	23⅛	
20	18¼	PacLtg	1.68	8	105	19	18¾	19 +	⅛
35½	32⅜	PacLm	1.40	15	47	34¼	34½	34⅛+	
27⅛	25¼	PacPet	.86	9	23	26	27⅜	27⅜	¼
24½	22⅜	PacPw	1.80	9	1223	22¼	21⅞	21⅞—	
18¾	17¼	PacTT	1.40	9	25	17¾	17¾	17¾	
14⅜	9¼	PacTin	.20	10	2	13⅝	10⅝	13⅝—	
9¾	7¼	PalmeW	.45e	3	51	7¾	7½	7⅝+	⅛
15⅜	14	PalW	pf 1.33		3	14¼	14	14	
12¼	9½	PalmBc	.50	5	48	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Pamida	.12	6	41	4	3⅞	4	
5½	4⅜	PanAm			296	4½	4¼	4¼+	⅛
49¼	43	PanEP	2.20	8	193	44½	44¼	44¼—	⅛
14⅝	13⅜	Paprch	.80b	8	53	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
21¼	14⅜	Parsns	1b	9	21	18¾	18⅜	18½+	⅛
37⅜	29¾	ParkDr	.10a	9	38	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝+	⅛
36½	30¾	Parlam	1.20	9	13	35½	35¼	35¼	
16¼	14⅜	ParkPen	.48	9	11	15¾	15½	15¾+	⅛
16⅜	11	PahrkP	.25a	20	801	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
22⅛	19⅜	Paylsnw	.40	8	33	20⅜	20	20 —	⅛
25	21	Peabody	.20	13	143	25⅝	25	25⅛+	⅛
6	5	PenDbr	.24b		16	5	5	5	
52¼	40½	Penney	1.28	12	476	41⅞	41¼	41⅜+	⅜
22½	20¼	PaPwLt	1.80	8	90	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
55	52	PaPL	pf 4.40		z20	52¾	52¾	52¾	
56	52½	PaPL	pf 4.50		z110	53¾	53¾	53¾+	⅛
116	113	PaPL	pf 11		z100	113¼	101¾	111¼—	
33½	28	PaPL	pf 13		z190	30	29⅞	30	
92½	88	PaPL	pf 8		z20	88	88	88 —	
99½	97	PaPL	pf 8.70		z250	97¼	96¾	96½—	⅜
34⅜	31¾	Pennwlt	1.80	13	18	34⅝	34⅜	34⅞+	⅛
26⅝	25	Penwl	pf1.60		4	26	25⅞	26	⅛
35¼	31¼	Pennzoil	1.40	8	122	33⅞	33¼	33¼+	¼
11¼	9	PeopDrg	.20	8	25	9⅛	9	9 —	
50½	44¼	PeopGs	3.40	7	366	46¾	46½	46½—	⅛
80¾	68	PepsiCo	2.40	13	173	73	72¾	73 +	¼
21⅜	17⅝	PerkElm	.32	15	60	18¼	18¼	18¼+	⅛
32½	30⅜	Petinc	1.60	8	43	31¾	31¼	31½—	¼
13½	11⅜	PeterPl	.80a	8	9	12½	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
76½	69	Petrlr	2	15	110	76¼	76¼	76¼+	¼
28⅞	25½	Petrolan	.72	9	94	28¼	28¼	28⅜—	⅛
29	24¾	Petrlm	2.61e		14	25⅝	25¼	25¼+	⅛
29½	26¼	Pfizer	.96	13	330	28¼	28⅛	28⅜—	⅛
41¼	34½	PhelpD	2.20	17	280	35⅜	35¼	35½—	¼
185	179⅜	PhilaEl	1.64	9	150	17⅜	17½	17½—	⅛
49	47	PhilE	pf 4.30		z110	50	50	50 +	1
51	48	PhilE	pf 4.40		z20	48	48	48	
53½	51¼	PhilE	pf 4.68		z50	52	52	52 —	½
90¼	86⅝	PhilE	pf 7.85		z100	87¾	87¾	87¾	
105	101	PhilE	pf 9.50		z200	104½	104	104¼+	¼
87⅝	84	PhilE	pf 7.75		z50	87½	86¼	87½+	1¼
17⅝	15⅜	PhilaSub	.88	7	37	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜—	
61⅜	53½	PhilMor	1.30	13	600	56¼	55¾	56	
6¾	6¼	Phillnd	.05e	10	15	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
13¾	11¾	Phillnd	pf		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
66¼	56⅜	PhillPet	2	11	582	59⅝	59¼	59¼+	⅛
11⅞	10¼	PhillVnH	.60	8	7	10¾	10⅝	10¾+	⅛
22⅜	16¼	Pickwick	.32	11	37	19⅝	19½	19½—	
7¼	6¼	Pier 1	.05a		25	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
45	37⅜	Pillsbry	1.16	12	314	38¼	37⅞	38 —	⅜
39¼	33½	Pioneer	1.44	8	87	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
17¼	14½	PionerEl		18	10	15¼	15¼	15¼+	⅛
19⅜	15½	PitneyB	.80	13	1116	16½	16⅜	19½+	1
23	18⅞	PittFrg	.80b	7	6	22¾	22	22 —	½
35⅜	31½	Pittstn	1a	9	451	35½	34⅞	35 —	⅛
27⅞	21¾	PizzaHt	.40	9	71	22¾	22¼	22¼	
9¾	5⅝	Playboy	.12	14	69	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
11⅞	10¼	Pleasey	.77e	7	22	11¼	11	11⅛	
19⅜	15⅞	Pneumo		14	69	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
38⅜	32⅜	Polarod	.50	15	283	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
7¼	6¼	Pondrosa		10	58	7¼	6¾	6¾—	⅛
19¼	17⅜	PopeTal	.80	17	5	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
25⅝	20½	Portec	.80	11	9	24¼	24	24 —	¼
20⅜	19¾	PortGE	1.70	9	105	20⅜	20½	20¾+	
116½	110¾	PorG	pf11.50		z270	115	114	115	
29¾	28¼	PorG	pf 2.60		1	29	29	29 —	⅛
37¼	32	Pottch	.84	17	65	36¼	35¾	36¼—	⅛
16	14⅜	PoimEl	1.28	9	143	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
44	40	PutEl	pf 2.44		5	43	42⅞	43	
49½	46¼	PutEl	pf 4.04		z120	48¼	48¼	48½+

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 16

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		E Pls		4	1	1⅞	5⅝	5	⅞
		VCor	.32	5	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		S Inc	.30	6	17	7⅛	7½	7½	
		PRC	.56	6	30	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
		CCF	.40	5	4	11¼	11	11	
		KCr	.25e	7	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
		lio	.36b	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
		fonCp		13	29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		amRs		8	10	4¾	4½	4¾+	⅛
		beOil	.16	21	33	14	13¾	13¾	
		lfsCp		7	36	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		roFic	.15e	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
		rancA			3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
		lliHse	.24	8	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
		erSir	.24	6	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
		amWdS			2	8½	8½	8½	
		edAir		4	11	4¾	4¾	4¾	
		bnWr	.05d	67	1	2	2	2 −	⅛
		colm	.32e	7	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
		legCp wt			8	9½	9⅜	9½+	⅛
		legAir			30	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
		wgA wtN			4	13-16	13-16	13-16+	1-16
		oArt			20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		dTh	.88	5	31	19⅝	19⅝	19½	
		phaInd		8	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Bensr	.18e	3	1	6½	6½	6½	
		necCp			26	1	15-16	15-16	
		erFds	.50	8	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
		MAX wt			2	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
		mEltrt	.56	6	5	8	7⅞	8	
		mErd wt			90	20¼	20	20	
		mEusP	.28	9	6	7	6⅞	7 +	¼
		CerMg wt			2	1-16	1-16	1-16	−1-32
		GarPd	.34		13	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
		mPlc		5	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		israe	.11r	3	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		MaizeA	.40	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		mMt	2.80e	5	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜−	½
		Methans		6	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝−	⅛
		mPetl	2.20	8	4	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝−	⅛
		Precs	.28	6	1	9⅝	9½	9½−	⅛
		SafEq		4	12	5¼	5⅛	5¼−	⅛
		mSciE	.04e	19	19	11⅛	10⅞	11	
		mUtS	.63e		5	11¾	11⅝	11¾+	⅛
		mdreP	.50	13	7	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
		ngloC	.13e	8	290	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
		ldken	.28	7	15	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝−	⅛
		nthony	.19t	4	19	5¾	5¾	5¾	
		pp.oDia		4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝−	⅛
		rdDev		15	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝−	⅛
		vellCr	.30	10	71	15	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
		rtrCl	.10e	10	37	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
		ArzCo pf	.48		3	6	6	6 −	⅛
		rmInCo	.12	3	32	6⅛	6	6	
		rowE		24	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝−	⅛
		mera	.30	11	219	11¼	10⅞	11 −	⅛
		hlOC	.20	9	12	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
		nlnSvc			1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		rr	.15e	6	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		tlanta	.20e	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝−	⅛
		tc Ind			3	1	1	1	+1-16
		AtlasCM	.08a	10	100	4⅛	4	4	
		AtlasCp wt			10	9⅝	9⅜	9½−	⅛
		Augat	.30	12	4	14⅝	14¼	14¼−	⅛
		AustralO		18	30	16¼	15⅞	16	
		AutoTrn	.701		26	6⅝	6½	6½	
		AutoEld		6	3	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
		AlmRad		3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝−	⅛
		AVEMC	.20	5	7	4	3⅞	4	
		Aranda	1.20	9	1	25½	25½	25½+	⅛
		AydinCp		7	27	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
		B							
		BaogrM	.50	9	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
		BakerM	.10e	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞−	⅛
		BaldorE	.34	6	17	12⅛	12	12⅛	
		BanFo	1.15e		6	17	17	17 +	⅛
		BangPur wt			22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
		Banister	.40	5	38	11⅝	11⅜	11½−	⅛
		Banna	.08	5	20	5⅝	5¼	5¼−	⅛
		Barclay	.04	35	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
		BarcoCa	.12	9	11	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
		BarryR	.12	6	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛−	⅛
		BarryW	.44	8	27	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
		BarthSp	.30	8	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		BeruchF			16	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		Beltno	.08r	6	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		BenStMg wt			3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
		Berni		4	31	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜−	⅛
		Berc Ent		14e	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		BergenB	.16		23	5⅝	5½	5½+	⅛
		BrgB pf	1.15		12	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
		BeratC			1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Berles	.14	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		BervenC	.06		16	3	2⅞	2⅞−	⅛
		BethCp	.10e		31	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
		BeverlyE			17	2⅝	2½	2½	
		BicPen	.48	9	7	13⅝	13¼	13¼−	⅜
		BigDav		6	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
		BigVSup	.36	4	29	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
		BinnySm	.80	8	7	18	17¾	18 +	¼
		Blessng	.30	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		Blount	.30	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
		BodinAp	.40	23	30	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
		BowVal	.10	110	21	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
		Bowne	.30	6	3	10½	10½	10½	
		BradfdN	.20	31	1316	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
		BranchC	.20	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		BraniffAr wt			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝−	⅛
		BrascanA	1	3	28	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
		BraunEn		6	7	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
		BreezeCp		16	16	6¼	6	6¼+	¼
		BrewerC			6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛−	⅛
		BroDart	.30	6	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
		BrodySe		19	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		BrownCo wt			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
		BrnFB	.60	9	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝−	⅛
		Buell Ind	.40b	5	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		Burgess		8	3	3	2⅞	3	
		Burlng	1.10	6	5	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	½
		BurnsIn	.60	8	13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛−	⅛
		Butlerln	.50	5	24	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝−	⅛
		C							
		CK Pel	.20e	22	12	33½	33¼	33¼−	⅛
		CDI Cp		18	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		CHB Fd		13	1	6	6	6	
		CHCCp	.24r	12	280	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
		CMI Cp		9	10	3	3	3	
		CRSDes	.20	5	5	8	8	8	
		CSECp	.64	5	3	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
		Caldor	.25	9	3	13	13	13 +	⅛
		Calcomp			22	3⅜	3¼	3¼−	⅛
		CalLife		5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝−	⅛
		CalPrtC	1	8	4	16⅞	16½	16½−	⅜
		CdChbA			6	3⅝	3 13-16	3 13-16	−1-16
		CdnHomO		18	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝−	⅛
		CdnPA	1.50	7	340	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅜
		CdnMerr		10	7	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
		CdnsupO		9	4	38½	38½	38½+	⅛
		Capehart			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
		CapitlFd	.20	5	17	3	2⅞	3	
		Caressa	.30	13	27	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞−	⅛
		Carnat	1.80	13	22	73	72¾	72¾−	½
		CaroPlc	.1b	8	2	14	14	14	
		CaroPL pf	5		z80	60	60	60	
		CastleAM		7	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅜
		Castletn		12	1	2	2	2	
		Cavitrn	.12e	14	29	15	14⅞	14⅞−	⅛
		CelloCtt		7	11	2⅛	2	2	
		CenM pf	3.50		z10	39	39	39 +	⅛
		CentSec	.50e		10	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
		Cenvill	1	26	8	19¾	19½	19½−	⅜
		Certron		17	7	1	15-16	1	
		CetecCp		12	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
		ChampHo			120	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
		ChrtM pf	.75		15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
		ChemEx		5	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝−	⅛
		ChiRiv	1.60a	11	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
		ChiefDev		13	35	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
		ChildWld		7	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
		Christna	.10e	6	32	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
		CircleK	.70	9	60	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
		CityGsFl	.66	5	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜−	⅛
		Clarmnt			3	6½	6½	6½	
		ClarkC	.10e	6	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
		Clarkson	.20	8	64	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛+	½
		Clarostat		8	4	5	4⅞	4⅞−	⅛
		Clopay	.16	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
		Cochm	.25	6	80	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
		Cohulnc	.12t	18	1	3	3	3 −	⅛
		Coleman	.48	9	48	17¾	17½	17⅝+	⅛
		Cominco	2	13	2	35½	35½	35½	
		ComAli	.30a	7	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	
		ComMn	.60b	17	2	11	11	11 −	⅛
		CoPsvc	.30	7	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
		Compac		7	95	10⅞	10⅜	10½−	⅜
		Compoln	.32	18	17	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
		CompuD		7	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜−	⅛
		Compinst			1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		Comptnv			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Conchm	.50	5	20	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
		ConcrdF		5	1	4⅝	4½	4½−	⅛
		Condec		3	18	10	10	10	
		ConllyC		7	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		Conroy	.14	7	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		ConsOG		18	63	11⅛	11	11⅛−	⅛
		ContMtl		125	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛−	⅛
		ContTel wt			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		CookInd	.20e	14	1	15¼	15¼	15¼−	¼
		CoopJar	.16e	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		Cordon		15	7	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
		CorelLb	.20e	9	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
		Corenco	.80	8	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
		Cornelius	.48	9	5	11⅝	11½	11½	
		CorrBlk	1.40	11	13	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝+	¼
		Coscolnc			7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛−	⅛
		CoxCC		22	16	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	½
		CramrE	.13t	66	29	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝−	⅛
		CrosAT	1.20	11	12	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	
		CwnCPt	.60r	3	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞−	¼
		Crownln	.20	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
		CrutcR	.36	24	105	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞−	¼
		CrystlO	.40a	14	112	15	14½	14½−	½
		CubicCp	.48	6	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝−	⅜
		CurticeB	.80	6	8	14½	14	14 −	¼
		CurtisM	.15e	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛−	⅛
		D							
		DCL		12	1	1½	1½	1½	
		DWG	.49t	5	56	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞−	⅛
		Damson		23	51	8¼	7⅞	7⅞−	½
		Daniel	.16b	9	13	24½	24¼	24¼+	⅛
		Datapd		8	41	11⅞	11¼	11¼	
		DayMin	.20e	19	43	10⅝	10¼	10½+	¼
		DeRose			2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛−	⅛
		DelLabs	.36	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝−	⅛
		DenTalE		10	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
		Depsitr	1.52	6	4	22⅜	22	22	
		DevCpA		7	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
		DevonGp		10	z100	31	30½	30½	
		DillardSt	.40	5	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
		Diodes			20	1	1	1	
		DisFab	.10a	13	23	2	1⅞	2 −	⅛
		Diversey	.56	9	37	16	15⅝	15⅝−	½
		Dixilyn	.40e	6	27	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
		DomePt		8	156	39¼	38⅞	39¼+	⅛
		Domtar	.80	22	4	15¼	15	15¼+	½
		Donkeny	.28	4	10	8	7⅞	7⅞−	⅛
		Downy	.20e	4	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛−	⅛
		DrexUtl	1.32		6	17	16⅞	16⅞−	⅛
		DrlyHarr			3	10	10	10	
		DrgFair	.40b	4	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
		Dunlop	.06e	6	3	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞+	⅛
		DuplxPd		7	5	17½	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
		DurTst	.30x	8	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞−	⅛
		Dynicto	.06e	13	31	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
		DynAm		6	202	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		DynellEl		24	42	6½	6¼	6½+	¼
		E							
		EAC In		6	11	2⅞	2¾	2¾−	⅛
		EagleC			13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		EarthRes	1	7	103	19⅞	18½	18¾+	¾
		EssonO	.20b	17	24	50	49¾	49¾−	¼
25	23¾	EstrnC	1.60	9	2	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝+	⅛
16⅝	10⅛	Ecodyn	.10e	11	30	16⅝	16⅜	16½−	⅛
2⅞	2	Edmos			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛−	⅛
11½	9⅜	EDO	.10e	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6½	5⅛	EganM	.40	7	1	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
7	5⅞	EhrenP	.20e	7	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
7¾	6	ElcorCp	.12	7	18	6½	5⅞	5⅞−	⅝
6⅝	4⅝	ElHose	.10r		1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜−	⅛
5½	3	ElAudD	.211	8	37	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
16¼	13⅜	Electrog	1	7	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	¼
15	7⅜	ElecEng	.28	6	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
21½	17⅛	ElecAm	1.20	9	2	21	20⅞	20⅞−	⅛
7⅝	4⅞	EngyRs		9	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞−	⅛
11⅜	10	ErnstEC	.64	5	26	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅜
10⅝	8⅝	EsqRad	.39e	5	10	9½	9½	9½	
9⅝	7	esexCh	.32	7	232	10¼	9⅝	10¼+	⅝
16¼	11	EvanAr	.20r	11	5	14⅞	14¾	14¾−	⅛
13⅝	11⅛	ExecInd		4	12	12⅛	12	12	
		F							
3⅞	2⅝	FDIInc	.01e	11	6	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
2	1⅜	FairTex			8	2	1⅞	1⅞−	⅛
2½	1⅞	FairfNob			32	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
41⅝	34⅝	FalconS	1	10	191	42⅛	41½	41⅞+	⅜
6⅞	5⅜	FamDolr	.20	6	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
14¼	13⅞	FedMart	.40	5	5	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
15¼	13⅞	FedRlty	1.24	14	1	15	15	15 −	⅛
5⅞	4⅞	FedRes			41	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
21⅝	16¼	Felmnt	.20e	19	11	19½	19¼	19½+	⅜
1½	⅞	Fibrebrd wt			26	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
3	2½	Fidelco			10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅝	7¼	Filmwy	.05r	9	127	11	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
11	8¼	FinGen	.40	6	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝−	⅛
10½	8⅝	FinGnA	.40		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
7⅝	6⅝	FtConn	.50	11	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛−	⅛
1⅝	1	FstHartfd			2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅝	9⅝	FstSLSh		16	5	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Fstmrk			1	2	2	2 +	⅛
14⅝	13¼	FischrP	.481	6	26	14⅝	14½	14⅝−	⅛
17¾	16½	FitchbG	1.44	9	9	16⅞	16¾	16¾+	⅛
5⅝	4	Flagstaff		6	27	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15¼	11⅞	FlightSf	.09e	10	111	13⅝	12⅞	13 −	⅛
5	3⅜	FlowGen		6	30	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜−	⅛
21	15½	Flowers	.40	6	5	19	19	19	
17⅝	15	FlukeJ		11	12	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
24⅝	20⅝	FlyDiaO		8	60	23⅝	23¼	23⅝+	½
6⅞	5½	Foodrm	.40	5	13	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
11½	9½	Foodwys	.20	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8½	7¼	FooteM	.25e	10	5	8	7¾	7¾−	⅛
90	85	FordCan	5a	6	z60	86¾	85¾	85¾+	¼
11½	7⅜	FoxStaP	.30	9	17	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞−	⅛
3⅝	3⅛	FrankInRt			3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅞	8	FrankNu	.36	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛−	⅛
22¼	16½	Fresnillo	.40	53	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
5⅝	4⅞	Friedm	.28b	6	5	5½	5½	5½	
2⅞	1⅞	FriendFr		16	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛−	⅛
9⅛	7¾	Frigtmp	.551	6	77	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛−	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Frischs	.30b	9	6	7½	7⅜	7½+	⅛
7⅞	6⅛	FrontAir	.791	5	24	6½	6⅛	6½+	¼
		G							
2⅞	1¼	GIT Ind			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅞	2¾	GRICp			10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞−	⅛
5½	4⅝	Galaxy		6	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
11⅞	9	Garan	.60	5	12	10⅝	10½	10½+	⅛
11⅞	8⅝	GatesLrjet		3	45	9⅝	9	9	
5⅛	4¼	Gaylord	.15e	3	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
1	11-16	Gaynor			6	⅞	⅞	⅞+	1-16
11⅝	5⅞	GenExp		21	562	11⅝	11⅛	11½+	½
2⅝	1⅜	GnHous		3	40	2	2	2	
1⅛	15-16	GnRecre			1	1	1	1	
6⅝	5⅛	GenovDr		6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Geon Ind			3	1¾	1¾	1¾+	⅛
8	4⅝	Gerber		7	75	8¼	7⅞	8 +	⅛
18⅝	16⅝	GiantFd	1a	5	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
8⅞	6½	GiantYel			45	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	Gladding			35	3⅜	3¼	3¼−	⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Glasrock			48	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6½	4⅝	GlenGer	.16	110	12	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
	11⅝	GlenDis	.441	7	25	15⅞	15¼	15¼−	⅜
19½	15⅝	Globeln	.70	6	14	19⅝	19⅛	19½+	⅜
12⅞	9⅞	Glosser	.32	5	1	10	10	10 −	⅛
14⅛	11⅞	GloucstE		4	3	12⅛	12¼	12¼+	⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Gldblatt	.28	10	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅞	10	GoldnCyc		33	8	11⅞	11½	11½+	⅛
12½	9⅝	GoldnW	.36a	7	31	12	12	12	
⅞	⅝	Goldfield			40	13-16	¾	¾	
2⅞	1⅞	GoodLS	.07r		10	2	2	2	
8⅝	6⅛	Goodrich wt			54	7⅞	7⅝	7½	
23⅝	19½	GormR	.90a	8	11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝−	⅜
4⅞	3¼	GouldIT	.24a	28	13	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
8½	6⅛	GrandAu	.30	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
8¼	7¼	grndCtl	.30	6	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
6⅞	5⅝	GtAmInd		4	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	GtBasinP		66	419	6⅞	6½	6⅝+	⅛
37⅝	31⅝	GtLkCh	.28	14	5	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜−	¼
4⅛	3⅛	Greenmn		4	7	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
6	5¼	GreerHy	.12	5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	6	GREIT	.40	10	21	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
15⅞	13⅞	GrossTlc	1	8	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
10⅛	8⅜	GrowC	.32b	7	17	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝−	¼
10⅞	8½	GuardC	.50	8	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Gulfford	.30	4	2	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
27⅜	24⅝	GlfOCan	1.08	7	8	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	
10½	9⅝	GlfRepFn		4	5	10⅛	10	10 −	⅜
6⅝	5⅛	Gulfstrm			29	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝−	⅜
		H							
1¼	⅞	HalcoPd		5	15	1	1	1	
14⅝	12½	HallsMot	.72	6	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
7	3⅞	HampD	.15e	15	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝−	⅛
13⅝	11⅜	Hamnfrd	.72	5	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
10⅞	10⅛	HanvrSh	.60	5	9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝−	⅛
21	18⅝	Harland	.60	10	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
5⅝	4⅛	HartfdZd			7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅞	11½	HartzM	.30	12	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝−	¼
1⅛	11-16	Harvey		6	7	1	⅞	⅞−	⅛
9⅝	7½	Hasbro	.05e	4	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
11½	9⅛	Hasting	.40a	7	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅞	3⅞	HawaiA	.10r	3	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅝	6¼	HealthCh		11	17	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	HealthM	.30	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2¼	1¼	Heinick	.10e	9	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1½	HelmMtg			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	4⅝	Highland			9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8	5⅝	Hillhavn	.32	5	13	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Hiplrnic	.20	16	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
29½	27	HolngA	1.80	10	1	29	29	29 +	½
7	4⅞	HollyCp		10	25	6⅛	6	6	
30	26⅝	HomeOA	.75	8	7	29	29	29 +	½
28⅝	23	Hormel	1.12	7	5	25⅝	25¼	25⅝−	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	HornHar			2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	12⅝	Hofelln	1.37e	13	54	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	HouseVl	.32	12	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝−	⅛
9⅝	8	HsMInn		21	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞−	⅛
60⅞	42⅝	HouOilM	.80	21	215	47	46	46 −	⅞
5	3⅞	Howell	.15e	3	9	4⅛	4	4	
35⅛	33⅝	HubelA	1.50	10	3	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜−	⅜
4⅝	4	HuckMfg	.20	13	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	4⅛	HudsnGn			6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
37⅛	31½	HudBO	1.52	8	5	32	32	32	
13⅝	11½	Huffman	.50	5	12	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝−	⅛
4	3⅛	HuntHlt	.15e	5	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
25⅛	18⅝	HuskyO	.80	8	148	24	23⅝	23⅝−	⅜
4⅝	3½	Hycelnc		20	187	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅜
		I							
6½	5	ICMR			23	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7⅝	6⅛	IMCMg	.20	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝−	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	ISCFinl		20	6	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5⅝	ImpCh	.30e	7	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23¼	20½	ImpOilA	.86	10	73	21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Inarco			3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅞	12¼	Incotrm		13	14	13⅝	13¾	13¾	
50	47	InPL pf	4		z40	47	47	47	
1½	1⅛	InflightSv			48	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Inolex			10	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅜	⅞	InstrSys			262	15-16	⅞	⅞	−1-16
13⅝	8⅝	InsSy pf	.25e		72	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
2	1⅝	IntegRes		5	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7⅝	4⅝	Intrmed		10	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14½	10⅞	IntlAlum	.50	7	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅛	2½	IntBnknt		15	31	3⅝	3¼	3¼−	⅛
13⅝	11¾	IntCoor	.28	9	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1⅝	1⅛	IntFdSvc			50	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅝	2⅛	IntFunrl	.05e	6	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝−	⅛
15⅝	12¾	IntGenln	.90	5	1	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
7½	4⅛	IntProtn		5	9	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝−	¼
9½	6½	IntSeaw	.55e	3	14	8½	8½	8½	
2	1½	IntStrtch			32	1½	1½	1½−	⅛
29⅝	17⅛	IntSyCon	.25	6	186	26⅝	25	26	
17⅝	14⅝	Interpool		7	30	16⅞	16½	16½−	⅛
18⅞	12½	Interway		7	11	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
19½	17½	InvDvA	.20e	5	17	18⅛	18	18 +	⅛
4⅝	4¼	InvDvB	.05e	5	3	4½	4½	4½	
7	4⅝	InvRlTr			13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛−	⅛
20	14⅝	Ionics		15	25	19⅞	19⅝	19½−	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	IroqBrd	.20	7	6	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
6⅞	5⅝	IrvinInd	.16t	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛−	⅛
7	5⅝	IsraelD	.75e		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		J - K							
14⅛	11⅞	Jacobs		6	59	11⅞	11	11⅛−	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Jamswy	.05r	6	7	10⅝	10½	10½−	⅛
12⅝	10⅝	Jeannet	.40	6	5	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Jetronic		4	17	3⅛	3¼	3¼−	⅛
8⅞	7⅝	JohnPd	.36	8	62	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅝
4⅛	3	JuniperP		13	12	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
5⅝	5	KTellrn	.45e	5	2	5½	5½	5½	
16⅛	14⅝	Kalsrind	.26	8	226	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
5	4	KaneMil wt			14	4	4	4	
54	50	KnGE pf	4.50		z100	54	53½	53½+	½
43⅛	30⅛	Kewanee	.72	11	175	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛−	⅜
1⅞	1½	KinArk		7	19	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜−	⅛
2⅛	1½	KingOpt			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
37⅞	26⅛	KirbyEx		9	18	30	29⅞	29⅞−	⅛
5½	3⅞	Kit Mfg		9	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3¼	KleerVu		4	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅝	6	Kleinerts		6	24	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
17⅛	13½	KnickToy		9	147	16¼	15⅞	16¼+	⅜
18	15½	Kollmr	.36	10	21	16	15¾	16 +	¼
		L							
11-16	⅛	LTVCorp wt			41	5-16	¼	¼	−1-16
3⅛	2⅝	LaBarge	.06	14	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞−	⅛
4⅞	4⅛	LaMaur	.20	8	10	4⅝	4½	4½	
9⅝	7¼	LafyRad	.26	7	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼+	⅛
2⅝	2	LakeShor		n 4	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−1-16
1⅞	1⅜	Lndmrk			35	1⅝	1½	1½−	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Laneco	.12	4	7	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
2⅝	2	LaTourB		10	90	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	LeaRon	.40a	7	24	10¼	10	10¼	+⅜
11⅝	9⅛	LeathCo	.50	7	3	10	10	10	
28⅛	22⅛	LeeEntr	.60	12	8	24⅝	24⅜	24½+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Lee Natl			7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	LeePhar		6	29	4	4	4	
6	5⅛	LehighPr		6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Levittln	.24	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅞	5⅝	LewisBP	.30	8	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
9⅝	6½	LibtyFab		5	2	8	8	8 −	⅛
4	3⅛	LincInAm		16	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	6⅛	LloydsEl		6	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝−	⅛
2⅞	2⅛	LodgeS	.12e	6	16	2½	2½	2½	
19½	17	Lohmn	.80a	7	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
11⅝	7⅝	LoewThe wt			74	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝−	⅜
14	7⅛	Logicon		9	54	14	13½	13⅝−	⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Logistic	.06e	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25⅞	18⅞	LaGenSv	.82	7	1	22	22	22	
4⅞	3⅝	LundyEl		10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝−	⅛
4	3	LynchCp		3	13	3⅛	3	3 −	⅛
		M							
9	4	MPO		5	10	8	7⅞	8 −	⅛
9	4	MPO		5	10	8	7⅞	8 −	⅛
5¼	4¼	Mammth		11	80	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
6⅝	4⅝	MansfT	.02r	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅛	13-16	Marindq			22	1 1-16	1	1	−1-16
18⅞		MarkCtl	.28	6	19	17⅝	17¼	17¼−	½
7⅝	6⅛	Marlene		3	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝−	⅛
22⅝	18⅝	MartPr	.40e	6	12	18⅝	19	19	
9⅝	8⅝	MasInd	.40a	5	27	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
38¼	35⅝	Masnelln	.30	6	3	38	38	38	
4⅝	3⅝	Masters		6	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11⅞	8½	MaterRe	.28	10	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞−	⅛
5⅛	4½	MauiBr	.14b	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅛	3	McCulO		22	119	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
22½	16	McIntgh	.84	6	93	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞−	⅜
4⅛	3⅜	McKeon			6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅛	12⅝	MeansF	1.08	8	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝−	⅛
9⅞	7⅝	Medalst	.44	7	14	9⅝	9	9⅝+	½
2	1⅛	ModalnGp			10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
9⅝	8⅛	Medenco	.20	6	6	8	8⅞	8⅞	
6½	5⅛	Medfield		4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
12⅝	11⅛	Megolnt	.20	4	44	12⅛	11¾	11¾−	⅛
19⅞	16⅛	MEMCo	1	6	5	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Melex	.30	4	18	10½	10⅛	10⅛−	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	Metpth		16	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
1⅞	15-16	Metrocar			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛−	⅛
2	1	MetroGrf			17	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅞	3⅛	MichGen		6	16	4	3⅞	3⅞−	⅛
12⅝	10⅛	MichSug	1	7	7	12⅛	12	12 −	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	MidldCo	.10	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
12⅛	10⅛	MidlGls	.28	5	3	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
24⅝	19⅞	MillerWo	.60	9	211	25	24½	25 +	1
16¼	14⅛	MlRoy	.25	8	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
2	1½	MissnIT			22	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝−	⅛
39¼	31⅛	MoPtcR	.46	7	7	40⅛	40	40 +	¼
49½	37½	MitchlE	.12	11	44	44⅛	43½	43⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	MiteCp	.20	7	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	ModMaid	.10r	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
33⅝	31⅛	Molycrp wt			42	32½	31⅞	31⅞−	⅛
12⅞	10¼	Moog	.60	7	3	11⅛	11½	11½	
6	5½	MtgGth	.48e	32	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝−	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	MortonS	.32	4	4	5⅛	5	5	
4⅝	3¼	MottsSM		2	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	MtVMll	1.20	24	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞−	⅛
2	1⅛	Movielar		7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		N							
8⅞	7⅛	Napco	.10e	7	1	8	8	8	
24⅞	19⅝	Nat CSS	.20	8	4	20⅝	20¼	20⅝+	⅜
⅞	½	Natind wt			5	9-16	9-16	9-16	
2⅞	1⅞	NKinney			6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛−	⅛
12½	7½	NtParag	.40	4	42	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
12½	8¾	NtPatent		27	76	12	11⅞	11⅞−	¼
4½	3⅝	NtSilver	.16e	4	5	4	4	4 +	⅛
5⅝	3⅞	NatSysl		10	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	10	NatwHo	.36	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
4⅝	3⅛	Nelsner		2	4	4	4	4	−⅛
1⅝	1½	NellyDon			9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	1⅛	NellyDon			8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	1	Nidria	.04e	8	17	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛−	⅛
36⅞	24⅝	NMexAr		98	3	32½	32¼	32¼−	½
10⅞	9½	NProc	.63a	9	24	10	9⅞	10	
17⅝	15⅛	NYTimes	.60	8	36	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
7½	4⅞	Newark		7	25	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
15⅞	13⅝	NiagFSt	.56	5	3	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
6⅝	4	Nolex		41	16	4½	4½	4½	
3⅝	2⅛	Ortek	.04	12	6	3	3	3 −	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	NorAmR	.10	8	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛−	⅛
8½	7¼	NorCdnO		11	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝−	⅛
8½	7⅛	NorCdnO		11	16	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞−	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	NovoCp			15	2½	2⅛	2½	
11⅛	4	NuclDla		17	101	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛+	⅜
13⅝	10	NumacO		22	73	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛−	⅛
		O							
10⅛	9	OakwdH	.09r	4		10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅜
7⅛	5⅛	OhioArt	.24a	7	13	6⅞	6½	6⅝+	⅛
45⅞	37⅝	OhioB	2	4	15	39⅝	37⅝	39⅝+	2⅛
8⅛	7⅝	OhSealy	.48	7	22	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝−	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Oilaind	.40e	9	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
22⅛	18⅜	OnLineS		13	6	19⅝	19⅝	19½−	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Ormand		23	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛−	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	OutdrSp	.10e	6	33	8⅛	8	8 −	⅛
12⅝	10⅛	OverhDr	.50	7	33	11⅛	11	11⅛−	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	OzarkA	.10e	4	28	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
		P - Q							
2	1⅛	PF Ind			13	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
⅜	⅛	PNBMR wt			5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
18⅝	16⅞	PGEpfA	1.50		6	18	18	18	
17⅛	15¼	PGEpfB	1.37		2	16	16	16 −	⅛
15⅞	14⅛	PGEpfD	1.25		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15½	14⅛	PGEpfE	1.25		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝−	⅛
14⅞	13½	PGEpfG	1.20		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝−	⅛
30¼	27⅛	PGEpfT	2.54		47	29⅝	29	29⅛	
31	28⅛	PGEpfS	2.62		87	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛+	⅜
29	25⅛	PGEpfR	2.37		27	28⅝	28	28⅛+	½
25	23	PGEpfQ	2		175	24	23⅝	24	
24¼	22	PGEpfM	1.96		4	23¼	22⅝	22⅝−	1⅛
26⅛	25	PGEpfL	2.25		2	26½	26½	26½	
25⅛	23	PGEpfK	2.04		5	24½	24⅛	24½+	½
13⅝	12½	PGEpfI	1.09		10	13	13	13 −	¼
15⅛	11⅛	PHoldg	.16	8	122	15⅝	15	15⅛+	⅛
19⅝	15½	PHold pf	1.20		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
54⅞	50⅛	PacLt pf	4.50		z100	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
19⅞	18⅛	PNwTel	1.32	9	4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
63⅛	57	PacPLpf	5		z25	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛−	1
35	29⅛	PallCorp	.40	13	6	32½	32⅛	32⅛+	⅜
5⅛	3⅛	PandelB		3	2	4	4	4	
5⅝	4⅛	ParaPk	.20a	5	6	4½	4½	4½−	⅛
12	10⅛	ParkCh	.48a	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
24⅞	21⅝	Parsons	.80	6	151	23⅛	23	23⅛+	½
9⅞	6½	PatoC	1.20e	4	35	9	8¾	8⅞−	¼
9⅝	6½	Pemcor	.20	5	17	9	9	9 +	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	PennDix wt			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	9⅛	PenEM	.60a	7	3	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	
5⅛	3⅞	PECp	.40t	5	23	4⅝	4	4	
14⅝	13	PenRIE	1.15	8	1	14	14	14 +	¼
5⅛	4½	PenobS	.20e	6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅝	1	Pentron		7	19	1⅛	1	1	
24¼	22	PepBoys	1b	5	7	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+	⅛
17⅛	15½	PepCom	.60	4	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅞	7⅝	Perini	.30a	4	11	7⅞	7½	7½+	⅛
8⅞	6⅝	Pertec		8	32	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅞	14½	PetroLe		11	34	16⅝	16	16½+	½
7½	6⅞	PhilLD	.63a	3	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅛	2⅝	Phoenix			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10½	8⅝	PicNPay	.20	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PioneerS			2	1½	1½	1½	
10⅞	7½	PionTex	.80	6	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝−	¼
6⅝	6⅛	PitWVa	.56a	10	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
32	23	PitDM	1.20a	5	12	28	27¾	27¾+	⅜
40⅛	35⅛	Pittway	1.20	17	14	36	36	36	
8⅛	6	PlantInd			16	6½	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
13⅝	11⅜	Plantrn	.08	14	37	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	⅜
5⅛	4¼	PlyGem	.511	6	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝−	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Peloron			8	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
7⅞	6⅞	Polychr	.291	8	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
11½	9⅝	PrairleO		2	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
15⅞	12⅝	PrattLmb	1	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
6½	5½	PrattRd	.30	6	2	6	5⅞	6 −	⅛
24¼	21⅛	PrenHa	1.12	12	24	23¼	22⅞	23⅛+	⅜
12⅝	9½	Presley		10	48	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
10⅝	9⅝	ProvGas	.80	8	52	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅜
2⅝	1⅞	PrdRlE	.20	83	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	6⅛	PulteH		7	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
3¼	2⅝	PuntaG		14	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
		R							
1⅞	1¼	REDM		6	1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
2¼	1⅛	RET		11	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝−	⅛
45½	43⅛	RET pf	4.38		2	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
5⅛	4¼	RHMed		5	2	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
2	1⅝	RSC Ind		8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13	10⅛	RLC Cp	.12a	5	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝−	⅛
4½	3⅞	Racon	.20a	5	4	4	4	4	
9⅝	6⅛	RaganB	.15e	5	680	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝−	⅛
18⅛	15⅝	RanchEx		24	23	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝+	⅝
24	17⅝	RangrO		59	54	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛−	⅛
13	11⅝	Ransbrg	.80	6	89	13½	13	13⅛+	⅜
1⅛	¾	RapdAm wt			8	1	1	1	
6⅛	4	RathP			3	4⅝	4½	4½	
29⅞	21⅛	RaymPr	.50	16	2	28	27⅞	28 +	⅜
11	9⅛	RlIncT	.80e	7	6	10	9⅞	10	
20⅞	18⅝	RltRef	2.15e	10	26	20⅞	20½	20⅝−	⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Redlaw		39	19	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛+	⅜
10	8⅞	Regal B	.52	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2	1	RelGrp wt			71	1⅛	1	1	
19	13¾	RemAr	.80a	7	18	18⅝	18	18⅛+	¼
2½	1⅜	RepHous			7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
¼	⅛	RepMtln wt			28	¼	¼	¼	
27	24⅝	RepNY	.88	5	15	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
21⅝	17¾	ReschCtl	.08	14	244	21½	20⅝	21⅛+	1
23⅞	18½	Resistflx	.60	7	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝−	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	ResrtsA		22	73	10	9⅞	10	
19⅝	17⅛	ResrtsB		39	z250	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝−	⅜
2	1⅛	RealAssc			5	1½	1⅜	1½	
3⅛	2⅛	RexNore			5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8	6⅛	Richton	.21e	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛−	⅛
24⅞	15⅛	RileyCo		7	34	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛+	⅞
16⅞		Risdon	.40	10	9	15⅞	15⅛	15½+	¼
15⅝	11⅞	Robntch			9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Roblin		4	19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
15⅞	12	Rockway	1	8	15	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
15	11⅛	Rogers		8	6	14	13⅝	14 +	⅜
6⅞	4⅞	Ruddick	.17e	6	5	6½	6½	6½	
2	1½	Rusco			23	1⅝	1½	1½	
8⅝	7⅝	Russell	.40	5	15	8⅝	8¼	8¼−	⅛
12½	8½	RustCft	.40	9	21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20	16½	RyanH	.50	10	47	17½	17¼	17½−	¼
		S							
14⅞	11¼	STPCp	.80	11	41	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	¼
11⅝	8⅛	Safetran		7	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Salem	.89t	5	34	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅝	6⅛	SCarlo	6.3e		8	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
10⅞	9½	SDgo pf	.88		10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅜
11	10⅛	SDgo pf	9.0		1	10½	10½	10½−	¼
107⅝	103	SDgo pf	9.84		z50	104	104	104 +	⅜
89	84½	SDgo pf	7.80		z100	89½	89½	89½+	1
29½	28⅝	SDgo pf	2.68		7	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
14⅝	11	SFrRE	.15e	75	25	12	12	12 −	⅛
41⅝	35⅝	SanJW	2.80	7	5	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛+	⅜
27½	27	Sargt pf	2.25		z50	27½	27½	27½+	½
10¼	8⅞	SaundrL	.30	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝−	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	SchelbE	5.6	10	16	7	6⅞	7	
3⅝	2⅝	Schiller		33	2	3⅝	3¼	3¼−	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	SchoolP	.40	6	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
7⅞	6	Schrader	3.0	8	4	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛−	⅛
2⅝	1⅞	SciMgt	.09e	19	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
21½	16½	SciAtla	1.2	19	13	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
35⅝	28⅛	Scopeln	5.0e	5	z250	31⅝	31¼	31¼−	½
14⅛	13⅛	Scrivner	.70	5	7	14⅛	14	14	
9⅞	8⅛	SbdAlMil	.40	4	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
1½	¾	Seaport		9	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2⅝	Searsind			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23	10	SeasnAll	2.6	11	52	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞−	1
3⅛	2⅛	SecMtgin			9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5-16	5-32	SecMtln wt			16	3-16	3-16	3-16	−1-32
6⅝	5¼	SelasCp	.20	8	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞−	⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Semtch	10.1	8	8	4¾	4¾	4¾−	⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Servisco	3.0	6	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅛	3⅛	ShaerS	.25e	7	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
14⅛	12¼	Sharon	1	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
9⅞	8⅛	Shawin	5.0b	8	32	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝−	⅛
7⅝	6⅞	ShndCp	2.41	5	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝−	⅛
28⅛	24⅝	ShenanO		18	43	26	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
3	2⅝	Shopwell		11	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝−	⅛
10⅝	9½	Sitcolnd	5.0	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝−	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Sigma	.20e	6	64	8	7½	7⅝−	⅜
3⅛	2⅝	SilkesCp	A		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Silo Inc		4	19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅛	8⅝	Simkins	.80	7	12	11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Solitron			41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛−	⅛
10⅞	9⅝	SonderBr	32.	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅝	4⅛	Sorg Paper			2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
15⅛	11⅝	Soundsn	4.0	5	21	12	11⅞	11⅞−	⅛
8⅞	8	SoestCap	6.0	22	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
13⅝	12⅝	SCEd pf	10.6		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
13⅝	12⅝	SCEd pf	108.		3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
16⅞	13⅞	SCEd pf	1.	4	1341	13	4 1	3	9
15⅞	13½	SCEd pf	119.		13	14	13⅞	14	
19⅝	16⅞	SCEd pf	1.45		9	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
17⅝	16	SCEd pf	13.0		4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
28⅝	26⅛	SCEd pf	23.0		1	27½	27½	27½+	½
27⅞	25⅞	SCEd pf	22l.		4	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞−	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	SwstAir	1.3e	6	17	25⅛	25	25⅛	
5⅝	4⅛	SwtGFln	2.0	5	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜−	⅛
8⅝	6½	Spector	.10e	36	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5	3⅞	Spectro	1.2r	5	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅞	SpedOP	.111	14	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3½	Spencer	0.8e	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	SpencrF	3.2	5	23	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
6⅝	5⅞	Splentex	4.8	6	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	StaffrdL		6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛−	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	StdAlln	1	6	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛−	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	StdCont	15.r	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅝	14	StdCoosa	90.	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝−	⅛
4⅞	3	StdMetl	50t.	16	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅝		StdMotA		7	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11	8⅝	StdPacCp		5	51	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
25	20⅝	StdProd	12.0	4	12	22	21⅞	22	
⅞	⅜	StdPrud wt			6	11-16	11-16	11-16	−1-16
26⅞	24⅛	StdShrs	40.r		4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
12⅝	10⅝	StarSup	.76	4	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
1⅛	1⅛	Stardust			2	1	1	1 −	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	StarrtHo	3.6	6	40	15½	15⅛	15½	
8⅝	7⅛	Steelmt	.24b	4	20	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
18⅛	15⅛	StepnCh	.60	7	23	19⅛	18½	19⅛+	⅝
1⅝	1⅛	SterlEl		13	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	2⅛	SterlExd	1.0	7	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Stevcoknit		3	3	5	5	5	
12	7⅛	StrutW	3.0	9	267	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
5½	4⅝	SueAnn	2.4	8	17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1⅝	⅞	Summit		5	2	13-16	13-16	13-16	−⅛
4⅛	3⅛	SunCllyl	2.5	5	5	4	3⅞	3⅞−	⅛
18⅝	14	Sundanc	2.0b	37	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛−	⅛
7½	6½	SunshJr	2.8	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Suplndl	1.2b	7	23	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
6⅝	5	SupSurg	14.	10	55	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅜
4	2⅞	Susquen		138	71	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
11⅞	10⅝	Susquhan pf			4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Synaloy	3.0b	5	7	6⅛	6	6 −	⅛
24⅝	18½	Syntex	5.0	9	296	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛−	⅛
16½	14⅝	SyscoCp	4.0	6	152	14⅝	14¼	14⅝−	⅛
7⅝	6	SystEng		22	89	6⅛	6	6⅛	
		T							
1⅝	1⅛	TFI		7	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	3⅛	Talleyln wt			1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞−	⅛
14⅞	13⅛	TandyBr		4	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
20⅞	10⅝	Tasty	12.0a	8	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
1⅛	11-16	TechSym			56	13-16	¾	¾	
3⅜	2⅝	TechOp			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	3⅛	TechTap		4	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	4	Techtrl	16.	4	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	TeleCm	3.6	4	20	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
18	14⅝	Teleflex	32.1	9	2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Tenna		6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅛	5⅛	Tenneco wt			11	6⅝	6½	6½−	⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Tensor		150	49	1½	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Teradyn		19	1	13⅛	10⅛	13⅛+	⅛
13⅜	10½	TerraC	8.0	6	32	12⅝	12½	12½−	⅛
58	56	TxPL pf	45.6		z175	58	58	58	
7⅛	6	Texstar	.07e	8	640	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛−	⅛
17⅛	15⅝	Textron wt			1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝−	⅛
15-16	11-16	Thor Cp			1	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Thorofar			31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝−	⅛
4⅛	3	Three D			9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Thriftimt			10	8½	8½	8½	
8⅝	6⅛	Tiffanyl	20.	4	4	6⅞	6	6⅞+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Timpte		7	8	9	9	9	
27	18½	Tokheim	8.0	7	8	25⅝	25½	25½	
47⅛	47⅛	TolEd pf	42.5		z100	48	48	48 +	½
109	106⅛	TolEdpf	10		z100	107½	107½	107½−	½
8½	6⅝	ToppsGL	.28		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅝	6⅛	TotalPet		9	175	7	7	7 −	⅛
2 13-16	2	TcrPe wt			61	2-16	15-16	15-16	−3-16
17	14⅛	Tota pf	.70		15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛−	⅛
2⅝	2⅛	HownCtry			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	2	TransLux			6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	10⅛	Tr151Mh	.80	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Trico	.10e	9	28	7	6⅝	6⅝−	⅛
4 11-16	1⅜	TubosM	.17e		66	3 11-16	3⅝	3⅝	
25⅛	22⅛	TurnrC	1.44	7	20	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛+	⅝
3⅝	3	TwinFal		7	23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
		U							
15⅛	13½	UG	1.20a	3	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4½	3⅝	UIPCp	.16	6	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	UNA Cp		38	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1	UVInd wt			96	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
		Unimax		21	14	8⅞	8½	8½−	⅛
		Unimax pf			6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Unionlnv		30	41	5½	5	5⅛+	⅛
10½	9	UnAirPd	.56	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
	⅜	UnBrand wt			16	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
1⅝	1⅛	UnFood			23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		UNatCr			50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛−	⅛
		UPieceD			5	4⅝	4	4 −	⅛
9⅝	7⅞	UsEcpT			23	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
15⅛	1⅛	USFlit	.28	10	549	15⅝	14	15 +	⅛
	2	UnRlIT	.83e	14	81	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝−	⅛
		UnRlIT wt			12	5-16	5-16	5-16	
		USNIR		2	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝−	⅛
		USRdlm		181	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		USREF	1a	7	6	14⅛	14	14⅛−	⅛
	30	UnitEl	.30	13	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
		UnityBu		6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		UnivCon		13	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝−	⅛
		UnitRs	.20a	14	10	15¾	15	15⅝−	¼
	6⅝	UnivRur	.52	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
15⅛		UnvSav	.48	5	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
		V							
12⅛	10½	Valmac	.70	4	16	11½	11⅛	11⅛−	⅜
4⅝	4⅛	Valspar	.28	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝−	⅛
2⅝	2⅛	ValLDv	.02e		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	VanDorr	.50	6	14	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
15	11⅝	Veeco	.32a	7	1	14	14	14	
25⅛	21½	VermntA	.32	8	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
4⅛	4⅛	Vernitron		12	143	7½	7⅛	7⅛−	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	VertIpl		11	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	2⅛	VintageE			10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛−	⅛
5⅝	5⅛	Virco	.10		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛−	⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Vol Mer		4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	12	Voplex	.72a	5	4	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
5⅝	3	VolcnCp		2	27	4⅝	4	4 −	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	Vulclnc	.50	4	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝−	⅛
15½	13⅝	Vulclnc pf	1		7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		W							
4⅛	2⅝	WIC Inc		10	12	3⅝	3	3½	
26½	19⅝	WUInc	.80	8	70	24½	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Wabash	.25e	7	15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝−	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Wacknht	.40	7	38	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Walnoco		20	172	8½	7⅞	8½+	⅝
6	4⅝	Wallacs	.30e	9	12	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	WangLb	.12	13	22	17⅝	17⅝	17½+	⅛
17⅛	11½	WangLB	.22	12	6	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Ward Co		5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅛	21½	WasPstP	.36	8	13	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
	3⅝	Watsco	.20	14	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	6⅛	WeldTuA		5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝−	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	WestChP	.40		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
	5⅝	Whippny	.30	38	87	5⅝	5¼	5⅝−	½
	5⅝	Whitaker	.40	6	3	6	6	6	
	2⅛	Whitehall		7	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	⅜	Whittakr wt			10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	2⅝	Wichite		13	27	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
	7⅛	Winnhous	.36	8	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	4	WilsonBr	.30	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	7⅝	Winkimn	.40	6	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅜
	53⅝	WisP pf	4.50		z110	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
2⅝	2⅛	WolfHB		39	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	6⅛	WorcstC		30	38	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
	10⅛	WorkWr	.60	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
	4⅝	Wrathe	.05e	15	206	6	5⅛	6 +	⅜
1⅛	⅝	Wrighth		13	15	1	1	1	+1-16
7⅝	5⅝	WyleLab	.28	7	49	7½	7¼	7½+	⅛
	10⅛	Wynnlr	.30	5	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
	12⅛	WymBr	.56	8	36	13½	13⅝	13½+	⅛
		X							
	⅛	Xonic		13	21	16⅝	16⅝	16½+	⅜
		Z							
	8½	ZeroCr	.36	6	22	9½	9¼	9⅝−	⅛
	4⅛	Zimmer	.06e	8	50	5½	5⅛	5½	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.n

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 15, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
56685	Abitibi	$11½	11⅛	11⅛+	½
12000	Agnico E	$6¾	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
1400	Agra Ind A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
8326	Alta Gas A	$13½	13¼	13¼−	⅛
100	Alta Nat	$31¼	31¼	31¼−	⅛
575	Algo Cent	$11	11	11	
2550	Alliance B	375	375	375	− 5
9600	Almlnex	$8⅝	8½	8½−	⅛
700	Andres W	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅜
100	Argus C pr	$12	12	12	
6350	Atco A	$15⅛	15	15⅛	
29314	Bell Canad	$48⅛	48	48⅛+	⅛
32515	BP Can	$11	10⅝	11 +	⅛
100	Banister C	$12¼	12¼	12¼−	¼
a201	Bank N S	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
60	Baton B	$9½	9½	9½+	⅛
150	Beth Cop A	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
700	Block Bros	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1300	Bovis Cor	62	62	62	
5670	Bralor Res	315	300	315	+25
1500	Bramalea	$6½	6½	6½+	⅛
800	Brameda	125	125	125	
2100	Brenda M	$9¾	9½	9¾+	¼
7100	Bridger	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
1129	BCFP	$25⅝	25⅛	25⅛−	⅛
3096	BC Phone	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
1500	Brunswk	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
285	Budd Auto	$6	5⅞	6	
200	Burns Fds	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝−	⅛
1800	Cal Pow A	$32⅝	32⅛	32¼−	⅝
3000	Camflo	$11⅝	11¾	11⅝+	⅛
6400	Campeau A	405	400	405	
9388	C Nor West	$7¼	7	7 −	⅛
50	C Pakrs C	$18	18	18	
1420	Can Perm	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝−	⅛
4070	Can Trust A	$24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
3400	C Tung	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
700	C Cablesy	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7631	Cl Bk Com	$25	24⅝	24⅞	
1582	Cdn Tire A	$39⅝	38⅞	39⅝+	1
2900	C Ultiles	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝−	⅛
350	Canbra	335	335	335	
10	Candel Oil	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅝
91400	Cassiar	$7⅛	7	7	
1180	Celanese	375	365	375	+15
2550	Chieftan D	$12	11⅞	12	
1100	C Holiday	395	395	395	+ 5
2200	Con Bldg	261	260	260	− 4
1400	Con Distrb	295	290	290	
6767	Cons Gas	$14⅝	14⅛	14½	
1500	Con Fardy	335	325	325	−10
200	Conwest	315	315	315	
700	Craigmt	$6	5¾	6 +	¼
1575	Crush Intl	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛−	⅛
2900	Cyprus	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	
4301	Denison	$52	51⅞	51⅞+	⅛
4400	Dicknsn	495	475	485	+10
8570	Dofasco A	$26⅝	25⅝	26⅛+	⅜
500	Dom Store	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
3550	Du Pont	$13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	½
1842	Dylex L A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3700	East Mal	259	250	258	+ 8
500	Electro A	260	260	260	− 5
50	Emco	$5½	5½	5½−	⅜
3775	Falcon C	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
945	Falcon	$38	37⅝	38 +	⅜
650	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝−	⅛
50	Ford Cnda	$90	90	90	
1400	Francana	$6	6	6	
600	G Distrb A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛−	⅛
15200	Gnt Masct	110	105	108	+ 3
2000	Gibraltar	$6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
2000	Graff G	728	28	28	
115	Granduc	116	116	116	+ 1
650	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
1950	GL Paper	$30⅝	30½	30⅝+	⅛
546	Gt W Life	$55	55	55	− 1
860	Greyhnd	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛−	⅛
13407	Guar Trst	$8	8	8 +	⅛
700	Hambro C	395	395	395	+ 5
400	H Group A	285	285	285	−10
2260	Hard Crp A	415	410	410	−10
4831	Hawker A	460	455	460	
1015	Hayes D A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
4700	H Bay Co	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	¼
5600	IAC	$16⅝	16¼	16½+	⅛
660	Indal	$15½	15½	15½−	⅛
2200	Indusmin	$10½	10½	10½	
900	Inland Gas	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13175	Inter-City	$6⅝	6½	6⅝−	⅛
133	Int Mogul	255	255	255	− 7
20575	Int Pipe A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝−	⅛
3750	Jannock	$8	7⅝	7⅝	
17300	Kaiser Re	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛−	⅛
500	Kaps Tran	77	77	77	
410	Kelsey H	$13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
26337	Kerr A A	$15	14⅝	15 +	⅜
2300	Kofller A	495	475	495	+25
2559	Labatt A	$17⅝	17⅛	17½+	⅛
8350	Lacana	450	440	445	+10
100	LOnt Cem	350	350	350	+ 5
125	LL Lac	135	135	135	+ ?
100	Lob Co A	285	285	285	
302	Lob Co B	285	285	285	+ 5
400	Loeb M	375	375	375	
8079	MB Ltd	$24⅝	24¼	24½+	⅛
85	M Lf Mills	$33	32⅝	32⅝−	⅜
2650	Matgmi A	$14	13⅝	13⅝−	⅛
9800	Mat Stor A	$8⅝	8	8¼−	⅛
24764	Moore	$34⅝	33⅝	34½+	⅞
500	Murphy	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
300	Nabrs Dlg	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
40	Nat Trust	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝−	⅛
5300	Neonex	206	201	206	+ 5
20055	Noranda A	$34⅛	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
5844	Norcen	$11⅛	10⅞	10⅞−	⅛
2060	NTecm B w	$13	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
500	Nowsco W	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
700	Orchan A	234	230	234	+ 4
2100	Oshawa A	355	350	355	+ ?
4500	Pamour A	415	400	405	+10
6494	PanCan P	$25⅝	25	25	
2800	Pembina	400	400	400	
200	Petrofina	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	?
1600	Pop Shops	480	475	480	+1?
500	Pine Point	$33	32⅝	33	
300	Pitts C	$5	495	495	−
2661	Placer	$22⅝	22	22⅝+	⅛
600	Redpath A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8246	Reed Osir A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
7700	Revnu Prp	72	71	71	
400	Scotts	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝−	⅛
15215	Shell Can	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞−	⅛
3943	Sherritt A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝−	⅛
6500	Siebens	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝−	⅛
300	Sigma	$22	21⅞	21⅞−1	⅛
29242	Simpsons	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
1090	Simpson S	$8⅛	8	8	
832	Slater Stl	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
8780	Southm A	$21	20⅞	21 +	⅛
12240	Stelco A	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
11	Steep R	194	194	194	− 6
359	Talcorp A	$11	11	11	− ⅛
3322	Teck Cor A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝−	⅛
640	Teck Cor B	480	475	480	− ?
900	Tex Can	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
3700	Thom N A	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	?
7420	Tor Dm Bk	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
1120	Torstar B	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3164	Traders A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
10235	Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝−	⅛
20871	TrCan PL	$14	13⅞	14	
10	Un Carbid	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝−	⅛
2150	UGas A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
1400	Union Oil	$9½	9¼	9½	
300	U Keno	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝−	⅛
7600	U Siscoe	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
1230	Upp Can	115	105	115	+ ?
800	Van Der	230	225	230	
800	Vestgron	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
4530	Voyager P	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
1100	Weldwod	$12½	12½	12½	
65200	Wstburne	$9⅝	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
14467	West Mine	415	410	415	
1151	Weston	$12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
3125	Woodwd A	$16⅝	16½	16½	
1500	Yk Bear	380	380	380	+ 5
1000	Yukon C	180	180	180	

Total sales 2,913,722 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4050	Algoma	$ 16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
1500	Asbestos	$ 22	21⅞	22 +	½
8570	Bank Mont	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
9300	Basic Res	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛−	⅛
600	Brinco	375	375	375	+10
300	CAE Ind	$ 8½	8½	8½	
300	Cdn Int Pw	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
725	Con Bath	$ 28⅛	28½	28½+	⅛
5600	Dom Bridge	$ 20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
600	Dom Text	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
400	Fncl Col	151	151	151	
1437	Power Cp	$ 8	8	8	
1483	Price Co.	$ 11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
400	Rolland A	385	385	385	+10
4469	Royal Bank	$ 24⅛	24	24	
1650	Roy TrustA	$ 18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
200	Steinbrg A	$ 14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛

Total sales 426,201 shares.

Weekly net asset value on March 14, 1977

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $40.81

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $29.76

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Austria (air)..Sch.	975.00	525.00	Malagasy (air) .$	97.50	54.00
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Belgium ...B.Fr	2,025.00	1,125.00	Netherlands .Gld	142.00	79.00
Canada (air) ...$	114.00	63.00	New Zealand (air)$	146.00	81.00
Denmark(air)D.Kr	319.00	176.00	Norway (air) N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Dubai (air) ... $	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air) Es	1,425.00	787.00
France ....F.F	206.00	112.00	Saudi Arabia (air)$	85.50	47.00
Germany ....D.M.	139.00	75.00	Singapore (air) ..$	136.50	75.00
Great Britain .£St.	16.50	9.00	Sri Lanka (air) .$	114.00	63.00
Greece (air) Dr.	1,556.00	882.00	Spain (air) ..Ptas	3,300.00	1,818.00
India (air) ......$	114.00	63.00	Sweden (air) S.Kr	232.00	127.00
Iraq, Iran (air) $	85.50	47.00	Switzerland .S.Fr	150.00	82.00
Ireland ....£St.	16.50	9.00	Thailand (air) ...$	136.50	75.00
Israel (air) .....$	85.50	47.00	Turkey (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Italy ......Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00	U.A.R. (air) .....$	85.50	47.00
Japan, Korea (air)$	136.50	75.00	U.S.A. (air) ....$	97.50	54.00
			U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
			Zaire (air) .... $	114.00	63.00

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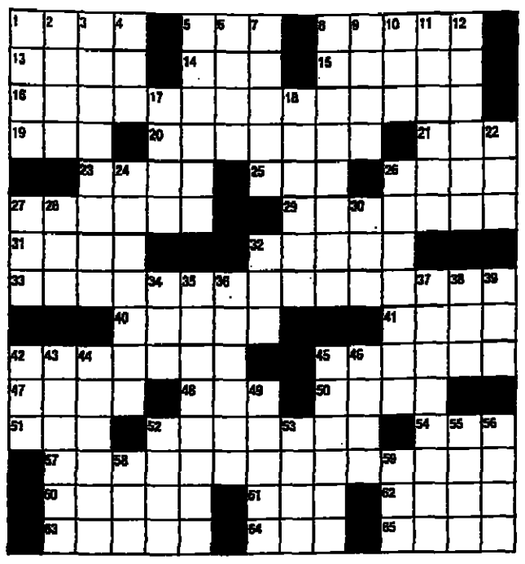
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Dashes' partners
5 "My Gal —"
8 Small wagons
13 Roman emperor
14 Refrain syllable
15 Old marketplace
16 What St. Patrick did, they say
19 "— *Paul*" Kruger
20 Diminish
21 Grad. degree for an Aggie
23 Treaty
25 Conjunction
26 One of the Yalies
27 Squanders
29 Letter sign-off
31 Wild ox
32 Gets the word
33 What St. P. also did, they say
40 "— an arrow . . ."
41 Concerning
42 Sully
45 Small finch
47 Dam on the Missouri
48 — culpa
50 Book of the Bible
51 N.H.L.'s Bobby
52 Holy war
54 Tic- — -toe
57 St. P.'s title
60 Relating to oil
61 Cole or Turner
62 Name on a green stamp
63 Expressionless
64 Tongue-tied sounds
65 Emulate beavers

DOWN

1 Dumb as a —
2 Other, in Barcelona
3 He wrote "The Hound of Heaven"
4 Soho coin
5 Clothing-store section
6 In — (stagnating)
7 Cicero's tongue
8 "Why Johnny —" : Flesch
9 Hamitic language
10 Seoul soldier
11 Qua'e
12 Talked back
17 — homo
18 Breathed harshly
22 Classified items
24 One —
26 Specious debater
27 G.I. Jane
28 Up: Prefix
30 Angry-dog sound
32 Excited (with "up")
34 Map letters
35 St. P.'s Trinity *symbol*
36 Destroyed
37 Mark on a scribe's finger
38 Bachelier hero
39 Oriental coin
42 Bravo's opposite
43 Jewelry item
44 Like a calliope
45 Anwar and family
46 Champagne bucket
49 In unison
52 Double feature, at times
53 At a distance
55 Taj Mahal site
56 Masticate
58 Marmara, e.g.
59 Nickname at Buckingham

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS...

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WEATHER

	° C	° F			° C	° F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair	MADRID	17	62	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy	MIAMI	28	82	Clear
ANKARA	9	48	Overcast	MILAN	15	59	Cloudy
ATHENS	14	57	Overcast	MONTREAL	3	37	Rain
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	0	32	Cloudy
BELGRADE	12	53	Fair	MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
BERLIN	13	55	Overcast	NEW YORK	13	55	Clear
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	NICE	16	59	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	12	53	Fair	OSLO	2	35	Rain
BUDAPEST	—	—	Unavailable	PARIS	17	62	Overcast
CASABLANCA	30	86	Cloudy	PRAGUE	11	52	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Rain	ROME	17	62	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy	SOFIA	7	44	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Fair	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Overcast
EDINBURGH	9	48	Overcast	TEHRAN	19	66	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	13	55	Overcast	TUNIS	19	66	Fair
GENEVA	16	61	Fair	VIENNA	12	53	Fair
HELSINKI	1	34	Cloudy	WARSAW	10	50	Fair
ISTANBUL	7	44	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	17	62	Clear
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	14	57	Cloudy
LISBON	17	62	Overcast				
LONDON	11	52	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Rain				

(Yesterday: readings G.S. Canada: 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 16, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the list: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i) irregularly

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd., Zurich
- (d) Bearbond — SF860.50
- (d) Conbar — SF799
- (d) Grobar — SF1028
- (d) Stockbar — SF862

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE. Berne
- CEF Fund — SF25.01
- Crossbow Fund — SF5.09
- ITF Fund N V — $8.02

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.
- (w) Capital Int'l — $14.85
- (w) Capital Italia E A — $7.89

CREDIT SUISSE
- (d) Actions Suisses — SF272.75
- (d) Canasec — SF515
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF75.50
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF65.50
- (d) Energie-Valor — SF93
- (d) Usec — SF941
- (d) Europa-Valor — SF125.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT
- (d) Concentra — DM19.30
- (d) Int'l Rentenfond — DM76.20

FIDELITY
- (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets — $19.36
- (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sys. Tr — $54.84
- (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $17.91
- (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $34.42
- (w) Fidelity World Fd — $12.76

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED
- (w) Berry Pac Fd. Ltd. — $35.75
- (w) G T Dollar Fund — $6.18

JARDINE FLEMING
- (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $53.82
- (r) Jard Sth East Asia — $13.36

LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 179 GENEVA 11
- (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth — SF435.50
- (w) Lloyds Int'l Income — SF384.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.
- (r) U.S Dollar Fund — $101.06
- (w) Sterling Fund — £102.10

SEFBO
- (w) Sepro N.A.V. — $13.20

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA.
- (r) Parlon SW R Est — SF1,054.50
- (r) Securswiss — SF964

SWISS BANK CORP.
- (d) America-Valor — SF472.75
- (d) Intervalor — SF97
- (d) Japan Portfolio — SF415.50
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF228.25
- (d) Univ Bond Select — SF88.25
- (d) Universal Fund — SF94.50

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
- (d) Amca U.S Sh — SF32.75
- (d) Bond Invest — SF74.50
- (d) Convert-Invest — SF82
- (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF112
- (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh — SF94.50
- (d) Globinvest — SF65.50
- (d) Pacific Invest — SF83
- (d) Rometar-Invest — SF333.50
- (d) Safit South Afr Sh — SF130.50
- (d) Sima Swiss R Est — SF116

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
- (d) Atlanticfonds — DM14.40
- (d) Europafonds — DM27.30
- (d) Unifonds — DM17.80
- (d) Univents — DM41.25
- (d) Unispecial I — DM63.00

Other Funds
- (w) Alexander Fund — $6.65
- (w) Trusicor Int. Fd (AEIF) — $8.10
- Austral Select Fd — $1.52
- (w) Brownlnvest — $13.43
- (d) Capital Bentnvest — LF1,196
- (d) Citadel Fund — $2.83
- (i) Cleveland Offshore Fd — $212.84
- (w) Convert Fd Int A Certs — $8.15
- (w) Convert Fd Int B Certs — $12.36
- (d) Convert Bond Fd N.V. — $9.49
- (w) D.G.I.C. — $33.88
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex-div) — $9.25
- (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $13.84
- (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent — $11.86
- (w) Europe Obligations — LF1,078
- (w) First Interna'l Fd — $132.19
- (w) First Int'l Realty Sec — $130.87
- (d) First Nat'l City Fund — $36.68
- (w) Fonsales Issue Pr — HF1,788
- (d) Formula Selection Fd — SF71.19
- (d) Fondikaba — $9.54
- (d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins — DM45.46
- (d) Fund of N Y (ex-div) — $6.64
- (w) Future Australia Fd — Aus.$7.57
- (w) Guardian (d) Fd Int'l — $7.90
- (w) Harding Int'l Fd — $9.19
- (w) HausmannHldgs NV — $1.715 S/S
- (i) H.O.I.T Hobet — $35.37
- (d) Imifund — $9.86
- (d) Interfund S.A. — $8.67
- (w) Intermarket Fund — $123.89
- (w) Int'l Inc Fund Jersey — $22.42
- (r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.36
- (r) Invest Atlantiques — $32.23
- (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $7.81
- (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S A — $6.94
- (r) Japan Growth Fund — $19.00
- (d) Japan Selection Fund — $48.39
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund — $21.76
- (d) KB Income Fund — LF1,801
- (d) Kleinwort Benson Int F — $11.30
- (w) Kleinwort Benn Jap F — $24.36
- (r) Leverage Cap Hold — $32.80
- (w) Lexfund — $19.75
- (m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. — $33.33
- (d) Mediolanum Bel Fund — $9.38
- (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.33
- (d) Neuwirth Inv Fund — $2.84
- (w) Nippon Fund — $48.51
- (w) Nor Amer Inv Fund — $6.08
- (w) Nor Amer Bank Fd — $5.81
- (w) N.A.M.F. — $58.76
- (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $22.17
- (d) Renta Fund — LF7,008
- (d) Rentinvest — LF960
- (d) Sale Trust Fund — $10.55
- (w) Samurai Portfolio — SF97.10
- Share Realty N V — SF15.51
- Share International N.V — $4.66
- (w) SMH Special Fund — DM83.20
- (d) Sovo Fund — $317.53
- (w) Talent Global Fund — $9.44
- (w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea) — $29.76
- (w) Tokyo Pac Hold N V — $40.81
- (w) Transpacific Fund — $29.64
- (w) United Cap Inv Fd — $3.92
- (d) U.S Trust Invest Fd — $12.98
- (w) Western Growth Fd — $5.71
- (w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,271.55
- (w) West Proprietary N V — $1,435.47
- (d) World Equity Grth Fd — $386.12
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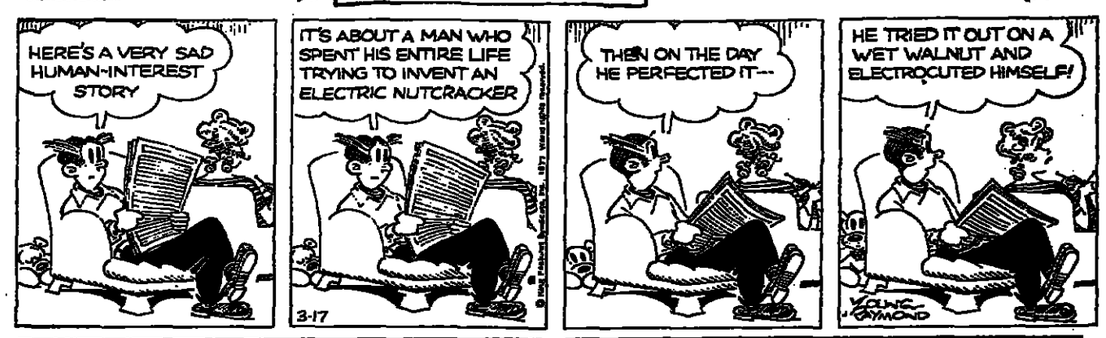
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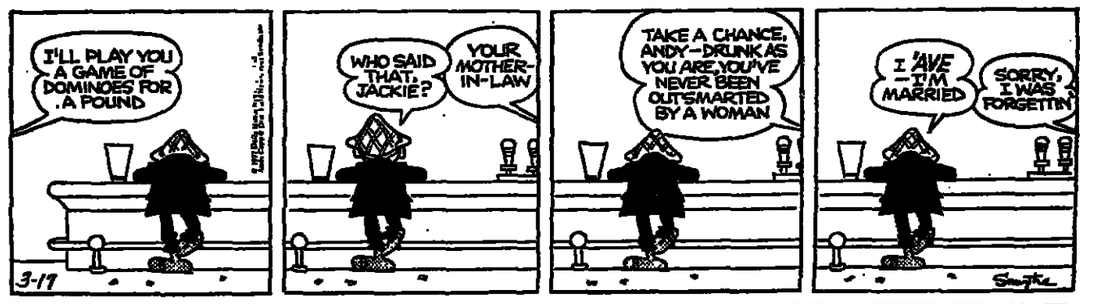
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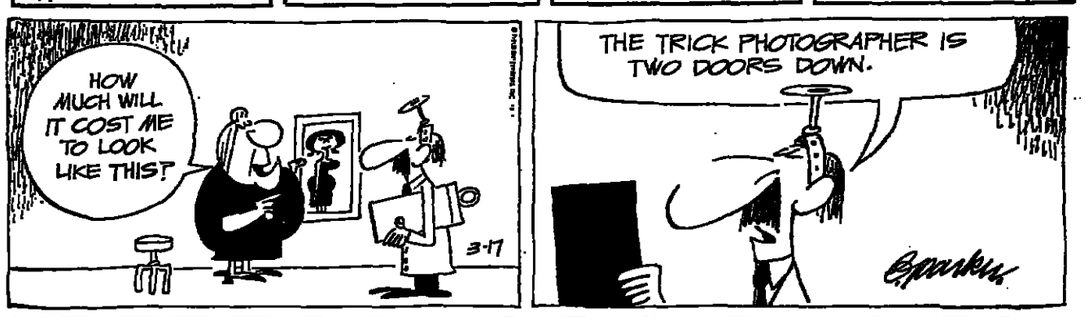
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ENGRYT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "_____ _____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ADAGE PAGAN CHROME FAIRLY
Answer: "If you are I'm behind you!"—"AHEAD"

هكذا من الدهل

BOOKS

GATES OF EDEN

American Culture in the Sixties

By Morris Dickstein. Basic Books. Illustrated. 300 pp. $

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I like the heterodoxy of Morris Dickstein's "Gates of Eden: American Culture in the Sixties"—its mix of literary, political, and pop-cult analysis that tries to extract almost equal significance from the literary criticism of Lionel Trilling and a rock concert by the *Rolling Stones*. I especially admire Dickstein's willingness to inject his personal experience and testimony into what aspires to be the cultural history of an entire nation. Aside from illuminating how and why the author arrives at the particular conclusions he does, his autobiographical technique puts into practice what Dickstein himself identifies as "one of the healthier things we learned in the sixties . . . to be more skeptical of the prose of objectivity."

As for why his cultural heterodoxy is defensible: well, to understand and sympathize with that you simply have to read his astute chapter on "Cold War Blues: Politics and Culture in the Fifties," in which he anatomizes the "eerie displacement" of anti-Stalinist politics into modernist aesthetics.

Still, for all my admiration, I'm afraid that Dickstein's approach eventually fails to accomplish what he sets out to do, which is to show how the experience of the '60s transformed America. It isn't so much that the second half of "Gates of Eden" is simply less interesting than the first—that the chapter on black writing seems faintly perfunctory while his analysis of "the age of rock" may prove obscure to anyone not closely familiar with the music of Bob Dylan, the Beatles and the Rolling Stones.

It's more than in his final chapter, "Fiction at the Crossroads. Dilemmas of the Experimental Writer," where his analysis declines to a desultory, circular and ambivalent appraisal of Barthelme, Barth and other heirs of Jorge Luis Borges, which reads very much as if the author had cut out, pasted together, and edited some of his old book reviews. While in his "Epilogue: Remembering the Sixties. Surviving the Seventies," he not only seems to be using his personal experience merely to grope for some final illumination he can't find, he also resorts to comparatively trivial judgments about culture of the post-'60s example of which is the popularity of Robert M. P. "Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance" is a sign of swing back to classicism the romanticism of the which is simply a misread "Zen," because Pirsig's point is that to escape the blast Western culture has le us we must transcend both romantic and classical points view—and another of whi that the current upsurge i fromage of dance compani an outgrowth of the kine peal of rock musicians (insight seems to me clev superficial).

Such conclusions as precipitous fall from the o of "Gates of Eden," Dickstein promises to illu how "the spirit of the witnessed the transformati utopian religion into the se secular humanism." his chapter on experimenta ing today seems particula when compared to his earlier ary criticism—especially hi cussion of the Jewish ni the '50s, and his useful di of the distinction "between bal black humorists, su Terry Southern, Bruce Friedman, and even Philip and what I would call tural' black humorists, su Heller, Pynchon, and Vonn What accounts for this off? One might argue Dickstein's method is at —that his hypothesis that culture of the arts ca luminate the texture of U.S. and opinion in the culture whole" is not only fals cause it only tells about segments of society—but because it may be nothing than an excuse for Dickst recycle his pet theories o culture. But I think th problem is simpler and benign than that. It is too soon to tell what lasting importance about th As Dickstein himself point culture is always entwined politics. If the political a the '60s was not resolved the unpredictable electio Jimmy Carter last fall—I suming that Ford was a of the Nixon administ —then how can we guess the culture is headed?

Thus, Dickstein is at his when identifying the shoots" among the "old ro the '50s, and merely very when it comes to explaini breakthrough of new for the '60s. But even his ligence can't describe what yet come into perspective. he can't see what isn't yet

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	E	A	S	U	P			P	A	S	T	A	S	
F	O	R	S	U	R	E		V	E	R	T	I	G	O
R	I	O	T	I	N	G		O	N	T	O	P	O	F
A	L	D	E	N		A	L	I		S	P	U	R	T
U	S	E	R		A	S	I	D	E			P	A	Y
			F	L	U	E		X	E	S				
P	R	O	G	R	E	S	S		A	X	I	O	M	S
B	A	P	I	E	R			L	E	T	S	U	P	
O	M	E	L	E	T		R	E	T	R	E	A	D	S
		A	D	E		I	M	E	T					
E	D	E			D	A	T	E	D		P	U	L	P
R	U	D	E	R		P	E	R		R	A	N	E	E
U	P	S	T	A	G	E		G	R	A	N	D	E	R
P	L	E	A	S	E	D		E	A	T	B	I	R	T
T	E	L	L	E	R			S	W	E	A	D	S	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Experts in the 1930s and 1940s used a great deal of word-power in dealing with a subject that is largely neglected today: valuation. Should one count honor cards as individual entities by a point count, as many early authorities recommended, or in combinations, as Ely Culbertson persuaded the bridge public to do for some two decades?

The most ingenious compromise between the two conceptions was offered by a New York man in 1936. Honor cards were valued at 3, 2 and 1 point if there were respectively zero, one and two higher honors missing in the same suit.

Thus A-K-Q-J was worth 12 points, A-J-10 was worth 5 points, Q-J-10 was worth 3 points and J-x-x nothing. Notice that the honors are each worth a point, but would be worth nothing in combinations such as K-10-x, A-10-x or 10-x-x.

The *difficulty* with honor tricks is that isolated honors, useless in themselves, may help to fill a gap in partner's hand. Even a ten-spot that seems totally irrelevant, such as 10-x-x-opposite A-x-x, may unexpectedly have a vital role to play. It did c diagramed deal.

Four spades would have a simple contract, given three-two break in the s North-South landed in fiv monds. North persevered four spades to five diamon the assumption that three-diamond bid denied card spade support.

South won the heart l the dummy with the ace, the club ace and surrend club trick. Planning ca he ruffed the heart return ed the diamond jack and a club. The position wa this:

NORTH
♠ A8763
♡ —
◇ AK
♣ —

WEST
♠ KJ
♡ Q10874
◇ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 1052
♡ —
◇ 10975
♣ J

The ace and another were played, forcing West and give a ruff-and-sluff ruffed, in dummy, discardi remaining spade, and cross to make the remaining tric

Now the significance apparently irrelevant spad becomes clear. If East ha that card instead of the ni defense would have been survive. West would have the spade king under the the diagramed position, East would have to put queen to swallow his pa trick.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	Pass	2 ♡
Dbl.	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	Pass	3 ♡

West led the heart king.

NORTH (D)
♠ A8762
♡ A5
◇ AKQ8
♣ A2

WEST
♠ KJ
♡ KQ108742
◇ 6
♣ K86

EAST
♠ Q94
♡ J93
◇ 943
♣ Q1095

SOUTH
♠ 1052
♡ 6
◇ 710752
♣ 1743

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	Pass	2 ♡
Dbl.	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	Pass	3 ♡

West led the heart king.

...v Ousts Bayern; ...y by Liverpool ...eats St. Etienne

...n 16 (Reuters).— ... team soccer king ... the last three ... out of the Euro... ...en Soviet cham... Kiev beat them, ...might.

...at Bayern beat in ... St. Etienne, also ...rd way, surrender... goal in the final ...d losing in Liver... ...at made the ag... ...e Englishmen 3-2 ... their first trip to ... of the European ...

...ing in tonight's ...rich, who won on ...inst East Germa... ... and Borussia ...each of West Ger... ...o needed some last... ...a. The Germans ... 1-0, for a 3-2 ag... ...goal eight minutes ... Hannes.

... brought a one... ... the first leg of ...final. Dynamo mis... ...ix minutes before ... Oleg Blokhin's ...ded off goalkeeper ... hand to the post, ...ead, them to safety. ...rviving until 8 min... ...s end, a second pen... ...n against Bayern. ...onid Buryak scored, ...ree minutes to go, ...substitute Slobodyan ...n out of the Cup to ...e 100,000 crowd and ... the semi-finals.

...ecialised Kiev Dyna... ...night. Dynamo was ... in form after a poor ...976. It pressed from ...o only some brilliant ...alkeeper Maier kept ...taking command ear... ...as breathtaking saves, ...ept a penalty kick ...ain awarded in the ... after Munich de... ...ension had brought ...

...utes before the end, ...

...Munich to U.S.

...CH, March 16 (Reu... ...ayern Munich, Euro... ...soccer champions for ...three years, will make a ...ith tour of the United ...m July 18 to 25, the ...man club has announc... ...tour will fulfill the ... by which Delmar ... allowed to leave ... the U.S. national ... Bayern in Jami... ...U.S. soccer authorities ...ined at first to sue ...breach of contract.

Bayern's Rummenigge shot straight at goalkeeper Rudakov from only five yards.

Immediately the Ukrainians went back into the attack and in the 82d minute Austrian referee Erich Linemayr gave Kiev a second penalty.

It seemed a harsh decision against Bayern defender Gruber, who appeared to mistime a tackle on Blokhin as he raced into the penalty area.

From Buryak's spot kick, Maier almost repeated his first-half feat. He got his fingertips to the ball but could not divert it.

Five minutes later, Buryak curled over a high center from the left and Slobodyan, who had come on in the 75th minute for Muntyan, rose above the Bayern defense to head home, giving Maier no chance.

The French seemed well on their way to advancement when Dominique Bathenay, who scored the goal two weeks ago at St. Etienne, surprised England's national goalie, Ray Clemence, with a long shot over his head, making it 1-1 early in the second half. Kevin Keegan had scored for Liverpool in the first three minutes of action when his center pass went over the head of the goalie, Ivan Curkovic. Once the French tied it, the Liverpool team went into their long-range attack.

Ray Kennedy dribbled a pass under Curkovic midway through the half, and the winner was scored by substitute Fairclough, who came on with 15 minutes to play, and was in perfect position to receive a long pass from Keegan in the 84th minute. He brushed aside two defenders and got it by the sprawling Curkovic, who before tonight had allowed but one goal in his team's last nine European Cup contests.

Zurich lost, 3-2, in East Germany against Dynamo Dresden but qualified on away goals. Zurich had won at home, 5-1, two weeks ago. As in Switzerland, it was Peter Risi, with a second-half goal, who carried Zurich through.

First into the Cupwinners' Cup semifinal were the Italians of Napoli, who beat Slask Wroclaw, 2-0, after bringing back a goalless draw from Poland. Goals by Massa (9th minute) and Chiarugi (50th) saw Napoli to their first European semifinal ever.

AEK of Athens advanced to the semifinals of the UEFA Cup by beating the Queens Park Rangers of London, 7-6, on penalty shots after regular and overtimes play.

AEK had led 3-0 after 120 minutes of play, tying the aggregate score as they lost to the London club in the first-leg match, 3-0.



Doc Medich

. . . back to American League.

9-Player Trade

Pirates' Giusti, Medich Dealt to A's for Garner

BRADENTON, Fla., March 16 (UPI).—The Pittsburgh Pirates and the Oakland A's today announced a nine-player trade that sent pitchers Doc Medich and Dave Giusti and four other players to the A's for third baseman Phil Garner, infielder Tommy Helms and right-handed pitcher Chris Batton.

Besides Medich and Giusti, the Pirates gave up pitchers Rick Langford and Doug Bair, infielder Mitchell Page and outfielder Tony Armas.

The trade was completed just before the midnight trading deadline last night and announced this morning. But there could be problems with the deal.

After the announcement, the Pirates said Giusti had not given his approval to the trade. Under the terms of the 10-and-5-year clause in the major league contract signed last year, Giusti, in the majors more than 10 years, must agree to the move.

Giusti, a 37-year-old right-handed relief pitcher, had a 5-4 record and a 4.34 earned run average with the Pirates last season.

The Pirates got Medich, 28, from the New York Yankees a year ago. The big right-hander had a disappointing 8-11 record and 3.52 ERA last season.

There could be an added problem with the trade in that Medich a native of Pittsburgh who attends the University of Pittsburgh medical school, may decide to retire and complete his studies rather than relocate to the West Coast.

Garner, 27, is expected to fill the void left at third base for the Pirates by the departure of Richie Hebner, who played out his option last season and signed with Philadelphia. Garner, who played second base for Oakland last season, hit .261 with eight homers and 74 runs batted in. He stole 35 bases in 159 games.

Helms, a 35-year-old veteran utility man, was sold by the Pirates to Oakland last Nov. 5. With Pittsburgh last year, he hit .276 with one homer and 13 RBI in 62 games.

Batton spent most of last season with the A's farm club in Tucson, where he had a 10-11 record and a 5.39 ERA in 24 starts. The 22-year-old pitcher was 0-0 with a 9.00 ERA in two games with the A's last September.

Langford, 24, was 9-5 with Charleston and 0-1 with Pittsburgh, while Bair, 27, was 7-10 with the Pirates' farm team and 0-0 with the Pirates last season.

Kingman Adds Power to Case For Getting More Met Money

NEW YORK, March 16 (UPI).—Dave Kingman is doing everything in his power to convince the New York Mets they should pay him $3 million over six years. And Kingman's power is considerable, which the Mets' holdout again demonstrated yesterday by belting his second home run in two days to pace New York to a 7-2 exhibition victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Kingman has remained firm in his reported salary demands, but the Mets say they will not pay him more than pitcher Tom Seaver, regarded as the team's top player, who receives $225,000 a year.

Kingman blasted a shot over the left-field wall that gave New York a 1-0 lead in the fourth inning. He later singled during a two-run sixth when the Mets moved ahead for good, 3-2.

Kingman hit his first home run of the spring, a two-run shot, Monday in the Mets' 5-3 triumph against Los Angeles.

Jerry Morales singled in the winning run in the seventh inning to enable the Chicago Cubs to snap a four-game losing streak with a 4-3 victory over the California Angels . . . Steve Stone struck out five batters in four innings to start the Chicago White Sox to a 3-0 shutout over Kansas City in the first game of a doubleheader. John Wathan and Luis Silverio hit home runs in the second game to spark the Royals to a 10-3 victory.

Dave Lopes drove in two runs with a double in a six-run fifth inning to spark the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 13-3 triumph over the St. Louis Cardinals. Lopes doubled in another run in the seventh . . . Larry Parrish, fighting to retain his third-base position, drove in two runs with his second three-hit game of the spring to guide the Montreal Expos to a 5-2 victory over a split Cincinnati Reds' team. Former Cincinnati slugger Tony Perez, who was traded to the Expos during the winter, homered against his former teammates.

Doug Decinces smacked a two-run homer to highlight a three-run eighth inning that helped rally a split Baltimore Orioles squad a 7-3 victory over the Texas Rangers. . . Baltimore's other team blanked the Boston Red Sox on the combined pitching of Rudy May, Dennis Martinez and Fred Holdsworth.

Juan Bernhardt had three hits, including a two-run triple in a five-run seventh inning, to spark the Seattle Mariners to a 6-4 victory over the San Francisco Giants. It was the second straight victory for the American League expansion club and evened its record at 3-3.

Vida Blue gave up two hits and one run over five innings in his second start to help the Oakland A's to a 4-2 triumph over the Cleveland Indians. Tony Helms knocked in the go-ahead run for Oakland in the sixth inning . . . Jerry Turner and George Hendrick hit home runs in a three-run seventh-inning rally to spark the San Diego Padres to a 7-4 triumph against Milwaukee.

Dave Hilton had four hits while Pedro Garcia and Otta Velez belted homers to lead the Toronto Blue Jays to a 9-8, 11-inning victory over a split Cincinnati Reds team. . . Gary Matthews hit his first home run, Willie Montanez had two singles and an RBI and Jeff Burroughs singled to drive in a run to help the Atlanta Braves beat the Houston Astros 6-1.

Rookie outfielder Jim Corcoran hit a two-run homer in the 11th inning to lift the Detroit Tigers to a 3-1 victory over Philadelphia, the fourth loss in six games for the Phillies. . . Ron Blomberg, who has spent almost two years on the disabled list, hit a towering homer in the second inning to help the New York Yankees to a 9-4 triumph over the Minnesota Twins.

The Cubs sold first-baseman Jerry Tabb to Oakland and, in a separate transaction, traded outfielder Jim Tyrone to the A's for utility infielder Gaylen Pitts.

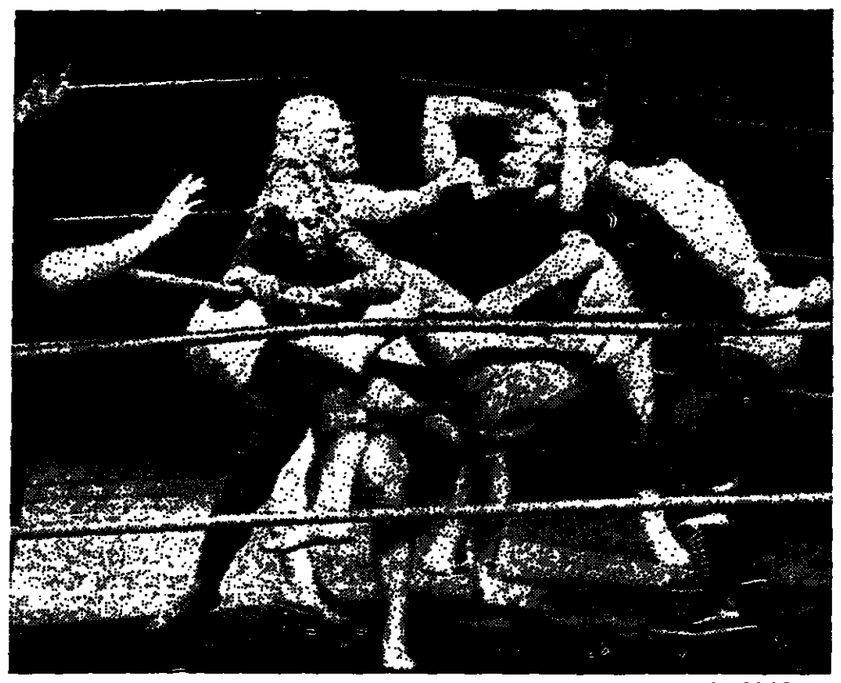
Sale of 49ers Is Announced

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16 (UPI).—San Francisco 49ers' president Lou Spadia yesterday confirmed the long-rumored sale of the National Football League team to Edward Debartolo.

Spadia said details of the transaction would be completed prior to the March 28 NFL meeting in Phoenix, Ariz., when the sale will be submitted for required league approval.

Spadia would not confirm reports from other sources that former Miami and Baltimore executive Joe Thomas will become general manager as part of the deal.

Debartolo's son Edward jr. was expected to become the new club president with Spadia, 49ers' president for more than 15 years, retained in the front office.



Associated Press.

TRYING TO LIBERATE WOMEN—Six of the seven female wrestlers are in combat during "battle royal" match in Uniondale, N.Y. Male ref kept out of way.

NHL Flames Now Talking With Confidence

ATLANTA, March 16 (UPI).—Atlanta Flames coach Fred Creighton talks like a man who already considers he's won a berth in the playoffs and is thinking of bigger things.

"It's another four-point game in the race for a home playoff spot," Creighton said after last night's 7-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Penguins.

The victory moved Atlanta eight points ahead of the New York Rangers for third place and the final playoff spot and it shoved the Flames a point ahead of Los Angeles and only two points back of Pittsburgh in the scramble for home ice advantage in the first round of the National Hockey League playoffs.

"The next three games will test our mettle," said Creighton.

Atlanta is on the road the next three games, at Philadelphia, Toronto and Cleveland.

The Flames scored five goals in the first period last night—all from their most productive line—to demolish the Penguins.

Left wing Eric Vail scored the first two goals, his 28th and 29th of the season, then right-wing Willi Plett got his 31st goal and center Tom Lysiak rounded out the period with his 23d and 24th goals.

Maples Leafs 4, Blues 1

At St. Louis, Errol Thompson, Lanny McDonald, Jim McKenny and George Ferguson scored to give Toronto a 4-1 triumph over the Blues.

At Landvoer, Md., Brent Meeke, Whitey Wilding and Dennis Maruk each had a goal and an assist to lead Cleveland to a 5-1 victory over the Capitals.

Canucks 7, Red Wings 1

At Vancouver, British Columbia, Don Lever scored a goal and added three assists while Gerry O'Flaherty and Derek Sanderson each had a goal and two assists as the Canucks routed Detroit, 7-1.

Nuggets Successfully Defend the Best Record in NBA

DENVER, March 16 (UPI).—Denver coach Larry Brown said an inspired defense and careful offensive play were the keys to his Nuggets' 107-95 victory over Los Angeles last night.

"We were fantastic defensively in the first half, that was the key," Brown said after the Midwest Division-leading Nuggets became the winningest team in the National Basketball Association with a 43-25 won-lost record and stretched their home mark to 31-3.

"They were lucky to score 40 points the first half," he said. "We had 15 steals, only a few turnovers and committed only 16 fouls."

Brown said the Nuggets, who played to a regular-season record crowd of 18,127, changed their offense and defense "a little" trying to come up with a combination which hopefully will carry them to the NBA championship.

David Thompson led Denver with 26 points, Bobby Jones had 15 and Dan Issel 14. The Lakers, who dropped to 42-26 but still lead the Pacific Division, got 31 points from Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, 19 from Lucius Allen and 14 from Tom Abernethy.

Laker coach Jerry West admitted his team was tired but said that "is no excuse."

"We got beat by a better team tonight," West said. "Kareem, especially, is tired and he has a right to be. He's playing more minutes than anyone in the league.

But West said Denver "annihilated" his team with its more aggressive play.

"We're not concerned with our overall record, we just want to make the playoffs and then win our division," he said. "But I'm not even concerned about the playoffs right now, because we've still got 14 games left.

"Denver didn't do anything that surprised us; they just played better."

Bulls 107, Celtics 96

At Chicago, Artis Gilmore scored 28 points, pacing four Bulls starters with 21 points or better, to lead Chicago to a 107-96 victory over Boston. It was the Bulls' ninth victory in their last 10 games.

Chicago shot 57 per cent during the first half to build a 61-48 lead. After the intermission, the Bulls continued their hot shooting and mounted an 83-60 lead, their largest of the night.

Kings 101, Bullets 99

At Kansas City, Sam Lacey scored six points during the final 71 seconds to give the Kings a 101-99 victory over Washington for their sixth straight triumph.

Spurs 118, Nets 108

At San Antonio, Texas, Mark Olberding scored 22 points and grabbed a season-high 13 rebounds to spark the Spurs to a 118-108 victory over the New York Nets.

76ers 133, Cavaliers 102

At Richfield, Ohio, Julius Erving, George McGinnis, Doug Collins and Lloyd Free combined for 93 points as Philadelphia routed the Cavaliers, 133-102.

Blazers 131, Jazz 104

At Portland, Ore., the Trail Blazers, sparked by the return of Bill Walton and 22 points from Lionel Hollins, moved to an early lead and coasted to a 131-104 victory over New Orleans. Walton, who missed the last five games with a sprained ankle, played only 17 minutes but scored 12 points and grabbed eight rebounds.

The victory snapped a three-game losing streak for the Blazers and pulled them to within 2 1/2 games of Pacific Division-leading Los Angeles.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	43	15	12	98	281	185
NY Islanders	42	19	10	94	251	172
Atlanta	30	30	11	71	232	235
NY Rangers	25	33	12	62	241	274

Smythe Division

St. Louis	28	33	8	64	202	232
Chicago	23	38	10	56	215	267
Minnesota	19	34	17	55	213	271
Vancouver	23	40	9	55	204	260
Colorado	19	39	12	50	198	260

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

X-Montreal	53	8	11	117	345	163
Pittsburgh	30	29	13	73	214	227
Los Angeles	28	29	14	70	231	211
Washington	19	39	14	52	189	278
Detroit	16	45	9	41	172	268

Adams Division

Buffalo	42	21	9	93	280	191
Boston	42	21	8	92	273	212
Toronto	32	28	11	75	272	244
Cleveland	22	37	10	54	204	246

X—Clinched first in division.

Tuesday's Games

Vancouver 7, Detroit 1 (Lever, Gassoff, O'Flaherty, Snepsts, Stewart, Lalonde, Sanderson; Ritchie).

Toronto 4, St. Louis 1 (Thompson, McDonald, Ferguson, McKenny; Masters).

Atlanta 7, Pittsburgh 3 (Vail 2, Lysiak 2, Plett, Quinn, Chouinard; Blanchin 2, Kelly).

Cleveland 5, Washington 1 (Meeke, Maruk, Wilding, Girard, Hampton; Patrick).

English Improve Cricket Position With 1 Day Left

MELBOURNE, March 16 (AP).—England batted themselves into a solid position at the end of the fourth day of the Centenary Test cricket match against Australia at the Cricket Ground today.

Australia declared at 419 for nine. An hour after lunch, the Englishmen had lost two wickets for 191 when bad light stopped play 18 minutes early.

With six hours play tomorrow, the last day, England needs 272 runs to win—an average of just more than 45 runs an hour.

At stumps, young Derek Randall was 87 not out and Dennis Amiss was 34 not out.

England's batting today was disciplined, with all batsmen except Woolmer taking advantage of the slow wicket, which gave the bowlers little assistance.

Hurdler Repeats In English Stakes

CHELTENHAM, England, March 16 (Reuters).—Night Nurse, last year's winner, overcame heavy ground and a strong Irish challenge to win the English Champion hurdle here today.

Reg Spencer's 6-year-old, which won on firm ground a year ago in this blue ribbon event for hurdlers, ran magnificently in the lead on the Cheltenham course to score a victory for Yorkshire trainer Peter Easterby and jockey Paddy Broderick.

Night Nurse, beaten in his last two outings, took the winning purse of £18,147 ($31,031) with a strong finish going away from Ireland's Monksfield, with Dramatist taking third place.

The winner had been a 2-1 favorite in ante-post betting earlier this season after capturing his first two outings, but the defeats and the heavy ground sent him out at 15-2 in the official starting prices.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	49	27	.597	—
Boston	34	33	.507	6
NY Knicks	30	37	.448	10
Buffalo	27	41	.397	13 1/2
NY Nets	21	47	.309	19 1/2

Central Division

Houston	40	26	.606	—
Washington	39	29	.574	2
San Antonio	39	29	.574	2
Cleveland	34	31	.523	5 1/2
Atlanta	28	40	.412	13
New Orleans	25	41	.388	14 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Denver	43	25	.632	—
Detroit	40	28	.588	3
Kansas City	36	31	.537	6 1/2
Chicago	33	35	.485	10
Indiana	30	38	.441	13
Milwaukee	24	47	.338	20 1/2

Pacific Division

Los Angeles	42	26	.618	—
Portland	40	28	.580	2 1/2
Golden State	39	29	.574	3
Seattle	34	35	.493	8 1/2
Phoenix	26	41	.388	15 1/2

Tuesday's Games

Portland 131, New Orleans 104 (Hollins 22, Lucas 20; Maravich 29, James 13).

Denver 107, Los Angeles 95 (Thompson 26, Jones 15; Abdul-Jabbar 22, Allen 19).

Kansas City 101, Washington 99 (Boone 30, Wedman 16; Chenier 26, Hayes 20).

Chicago 107, Boston 96 (Gilmore 28, Holland 27; Cowens 22, Waits 18).

San Antonio 118, NY Nets 108 (Olberding 22, Gervin 19; Davis 25, van Breda Kolff, Bassett 16).

Philadelphia 133, Cleveland 102 (Erving 29, McGinnis 23; Chones 22,

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

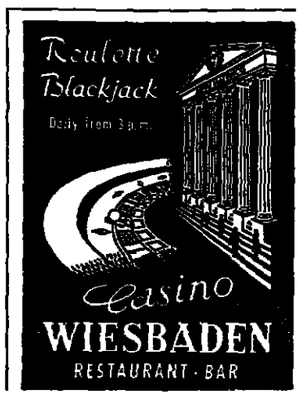
Phoenix 4, San Diego 4 (French 3, Devine, McNamee; Hall, Repo, Liddington, Hughes).

Birmingham 4, Cincinnati 2 (Napier 2, Stewart, Jacques; Stoughton, Bobchuk).

Indianapolis 3, Calgary 1 (Leclerc 2, MacDonald; Kryskow).

Houston 4, Quebec 3 (Lukowich 2, Mark Howe, McLeod; Dube, Pitchner, Cloutier).

Winnipeg 7, Edmonton 0 (Hedbero 3, Lawson 2, Huck, Long).





LA SEMAINE DU BOLCHOÏ
AU PALAIS DES CONGRÈS

Thursday, March 17, at 8:30 p.m.	SWAN LAKE with Tatiana GOLIKOVA & Vladimir TIKHONOV
Friday, March 18, at 8:30 p.m.	TCHAIKOVSKI EVENING Gala of the Association des Anciens Elèves de l'Ecole de l'Air
Saturday, March 19, at 8:30 p.m.	SWAN LAKE with Ludmilla SEMENIAKA & Vladimir TIKHONOV
Sunday, March 20, at 2:30 p.m.	TCHAIKOVSKI EVENING SWAN LAKE with Tatiana GOLIKOVA & Vladimir TIKHONOV; SLEEPING BEAUTY with Ludmilla SEMENIAKA & Vladimir TIKHONOV; NUTCRACKER SUITE with Ekaterina MAXIMOVA & Vladimir VASSILIEV
Sunday, March 20, at 8:30 p.m.	SWAN LAKE with Natalia BESSMERTNOVA & Mikhail LAVROVSKI
Monday, March 21, at 8:30 p.m.	TCHAIKOVSKI EVENING
Tuesday, March 22, at 8:30 p.m.	DON QUIXOTE (PREMIERE)
Wednesday, March 23, at 8:30 p.m.	DON QUIXOTE

BOLCHOI management reserves the right to change the programs.
RESERVATION AT THE PALAIS DES CONGRES
Daily on the spot or by telephone: Paris, 758.27.74, from 12:30 to 7 p.m.
AND ALL AGENCIES.

...nova, St. Bonaventure Advance in NIT

...Sam Goldaper

...ORK, March 16 (NYT). ...Massimino was active on ...ve bench last night. ...is coach jumped up ...paced, showed clench... ...called out "Orange!" ...hite!" or "Green!" ...ched fists and colors ...changing basketball ...which baffled Massa... ...ough to enable Villa... ...an 87-71 victory and ...mi-final round of the ...Invitation Tournament ...Square Garden.

...a crowd of 8,149, St. ...re joined Villanova in ...als with a 76-73 vic... Oregon, the second-...ber in the Pacific-...ference. Villanova and ...s will open the pro... ...morrow, followed by a ...between Houston and ...the pretournament ...The final is Sunday ...

"I'm basically a simple guy," said Massimino after his Wildcats had scored their 22d victory in 31 games.

"We showed them a half and full-court press, zones, traps and man-to-man defenses. We opened in a man-to-man press, but when they ran through it, we got scared and abandoned it."

Joe Rogers, the senior guard who directed the offense, set up the defenses and penetrated better than any other guard on the floor, said of Massimino: "If he thinks he's a simple man, then we must be 14 geniuses. We have eight or nine different defenses and he just throws them at us. When Coach Mass talks, we listen."

Rogers, who had eight assists to go with his 8 points, said: "I'm really only the messenger. I watch for the coach's signals and relay them vocally."

The most difficult pass in basketball is to hit your man from 30 to 35 feet. Rogers, who took the outlet passes from the Herron brothers, Keith and Larry, who shared 16 rebounds, continually hit his teammates for countless layups.

Bill Melchionni, a former outstanding Villanova playmaking guard and then assistant to the president of the New York Nets, watched Rogers execute and said: "There are few guys in college ball who pass the ball accurately. Rogers is one of them."

Villanova's victory didn't come easily. The Wildcats struggled through a 34-per cent-shooting first half. The only thing that enabled them to hold a 39-38 half-time advantage against the 57-per cent-shooting Minutemen was a perfect score in 15 attempts at the free-throw line.

Greg Sanders scored a game-high 30 points, including eight during a 12-0 spurt early in the second half Tuesday night, to spark St. Bonaventure to its upset over Oregon.

...rulaitis: A Man of Many Gears on, off Tennis Court

...Barry Lorge

...INGTON, March 16 ...er several years, the ...eems conclusive. There ...or Vitas Gerulaitis. ...ear-old tennis pro is a ... showboat, a New ...through and through. ...nessy. Flip and sassy. ...likable. Occasionally ...

...es can be described ... expensive, more harsh-...ravagant. He prefers ... fashions, mod but not ...His accessories are by ...ly when he's slumming. ...of two-car families, he ...ree-car bachelor: two ...yces and the Mercedes ...recently to celebrate ... $260,000 contract with ...na Loves of World Team ...

...natch interview after ... defending champion ...he last summer to reach ...terfinals of Wimbledon ...first time, he was asked ...ll owned a $25,000 Lam... "No, I sold it. It was ...lemon," said Gerulaitis, ...g the assembled sports-...most of whom could live ...on his tipping money, ...my a Lamborghini."

...weeks earlier, during the ...Open, he had created an ...erican scene at the Gucci ... Rome because he con... the selection of boots in ...unsatisfactory. Waving a ...rd case that accordioned ...floor, he berated a clerk: "No more boot? Why do you think I came to this tournament?"

A Brooklyn native who grew up and lives in Howard Beach, Queens, N.Y., Gerulaitis has often been confused with Bjorn Borg, the 20-year-old Wimbledon champion who has sent so many young hearts aflutter. They are players built along the same slender but muscular lines and are similarly coiffed with shaggy blond manes. "When people ask me for Bjorn's autograph, I sign his name," Gerulaitis said once. "I figure that maybe some of his groupies will follow me home."

In The Family

The son of a former Lithuanian Davis Cup player, who named him for a King Vitas of his native country, Gerulaitis played on public parks before he became a member of the elite West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, N.Y. Some of the writers remember him from the late 1960s as a smart-alecky but engaging kid who delivered wisecracks along with Bologna sandwiches as a press-box attendant at the U.S. Open.

He knows how the other half lives. He wants to live his way.

Gerulaitis says he doesn't have a terminal case of conspicuous consumerism.

"I don't do anything to show off or impress people. I just like to enjoy myself, and I'm lucky enough to be able to," he says.

"The cars? that's my hobby. It's a sickness. I've got stacks of antique car magazines, I love to hang around body shops, stuff like that. My father and friends look at me like I'm a sicko. I guess I am.

"A lot of people give me static about it. They say, 'You haven't won Wimbledon or Forest Hills. Borg doesn't own a Rolls Royce.' But I don't buy these things for show.

"When friends of mine are in New York, they're welcome to use my cars. I just built a new tennis court at my house, everybody comes over and uses it. I like to share what I have because I think I'm very fortunate. I've gotten more breaks than most players. I'm making more than a lot of players ranked ahead of me.

"I know I get taken advantage of. People abuse the privilege. My family's always saying, 'Don't you know that when you're nobody again, just tracking around the Bowery looking for a second serve, everybody's going to forget. You'll just be a guy with a name that sounds like a disease.'

"Unfortunately, that's the way life is. I'm not going to change it. You might as well enjoy what you've got while you've got it."

Once the parochial schools champion of Greater New York, Gerulaitis had the academic credentials for an Ivy League college, Columbia, and the tennis credentials to drop out after one year and earn $87,452 in his first two pro seasons. Last year he won $90,217 in tournaments, more from WTT and exhibitions for which he is in demand because of his livewire personality.

On court he is a crowd-pleasing showman, flashy, fast afoot, quick with a humorous aside. He has been known to whine uncomingly at linesmen, but generally his theatrics are in better taste than those of Ilie Nastase or Jimmy Connors, with whom he is frequently paired in those lucrative exhibitions.

But affluence has not spoiled his appetite for bigger titles. He has been working hard on his game, which he says is "falling into place."

He has improved his serve, especially the second delivery that used to be as fearsome as a marshmallow. His backhand, almost non-existent four years ago, has become respectable. He has finally taken a suggestion Ashe made to him long ago and is keeping a "book" on opponents, jotting down notes on tactics to aid a memory he admits is "so bad I can't remember the names of people I've known for years."

He is developing a new mental aggressiveness.

"You can't beat a great player by chipping the ball, just keeping it in play. (Rod) Laver's told me that a dozen times, (Chuck) McKinley told me the same things," Gerulaitis said.

"On a big point against the top players, you can't expect them to make a mistake. You have to go out and win the point. And you've got to be aggressive match after match. I've realized that if I ever want to win a major title, four matches don't mean anything. You win four matches at Wimbledon or Forest Hills, you're in the quarterfinals."

Art Buchwald

Am a TV Camera

I AM a TV camera.

My restless eye searches out the terrorists in the night holding hostages with guns and machetes on the top floor of a building. I watch helmeted police in flak jackets clamber across roofs with their rifles at the ready. I try to pierce the painted windows looking for shadows of angry men who threaten to send heads rolling through the streets if their harsh demands are not met.



Buchwald

I am a TV camera.

I sit and watch as police cars with their red lights twirling go flying through the streets. I see the ambulances loading up the wounded and go screaming off into the dark. I pick up the lonely correspondents standing in the cold waiting to report that nothing is happening.

I am a TV camera. I close in on the anguished faces of relatives waiting fearfully for word of their loved ones. I search for tears, I look for heartbreak, for any kind of emotion. I seek out a police official, a government spokesman, anyone who will say anything into my lens so I can transmit it to your screen. Every time my red light goes on, the crowds that always stand around me wave their arms to get attention and hope their friends at home will see them at the scene.

I am a TV camera.

I play an all-important role in any act of terror. Everyone wants to be famous and it isn't enough to get your name in the newspaper any more. Television is the name of the game and if I can put a terrorist or a kidnapper on the air I can fulfill a madman's fantasy overnight.

I am a TV camera.

I used to be very bulky and had to be placed on top of a truck. Now one man can hold me on his shoulder. I can go places other TV cameras could never go before. I can peer into corners, up into windows, down dark alleys. I can make terrorism come alive. I can create theater in the streets. I can transmit fear far beyond the printed world, beyond anything people have ever seen before. I can do it live and in color.

I am a TV camera.

I wait for each act of the drama to unfold. There goes a shadow across the window! A light has just been turned off! A light has just been turned on! The police have brought a package into the building! The police have brought a package out of the building! A hostage is running across the grass or is it a member of the swat team? Sometimes they won't let me get close enough to see what is going on. How can I photograph every detail of this nightmare when they keep me so far away? Don't they know the people who planned this whole thing want me to be here? Don't they realize that I am not just a bystander but part of the action? Don't they know that?

I am a TV camera.

I go into hospital rooms to interview the wounded. They have tubes in their noses and in their arms. Some can hardly speak. But it doesn't matter as long as I have enough light. I do not linger long because I am needed back at the scene of the horror. Once again I look up at the floodlit building. The people at home are getting restless. The people in the studios are screaming at me. Where is the action? Find the action! Don't just stare at a glass wall! We're losing our audience to the other stations! I hate the screaming and the shouting but it's all part of the game.

I am a TV camera.

Who knows how long the siege would last if I were not here? Who can predict what these men yelling their oaths of defiance would have done if they'd heard I wasn't coming? Who knows how big a role I play in their plans to bring a city to it knees?

Some people say I prolong the agony. Others sit in their safe living rooms enjoying every moment I am at the scene. I do not make moral judgments. I do not question right or wrong. I am not here to save the innocent or punish the guilty. I am only here to watch a great news story unfold. After all:

I am *only* a TV camera.

'Since we provide baby clothes when a child is born and furnish a wedding hall and appropriate apparel for those who want to get married, we felt we should carry through to the very end . . .'

Tokyo Department Store's New Line: Burials

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO—Mitsukoshi, a department store that traces its origins back 300 years, traditionally has offered customers a lot more than just merchandise.

Its main store in the Nihonbashi section of Tokyo boasts 35 restaurants—specializing in everything from green tea to French cuisine—a theater, a movie house, a rooftop amusement center and major art exhibitions.

Now Mitsukoshi has added a new feature—funerals.

"Since we provide baby clothes when a child is born and furnish a wedding hall and appropriate apparel for those who want to get married, we felt we should carry through to the very end by assuming responsibility for providing a proper funeral,' said Jyu Tanabe, assistant manager.

The new service is located in what Mitsukoshi calls its "consultation section," behind kitchen equipment and kimonos on the fourth floor.

Insurance at the Left

The section also includes insurance at the left and tourist arrangements in the center. Funeral consulting is on the right.

Mitsukoshi was preceded in the funeral business by the smaller Matsuya department store and its executives confess they finally made the decision with reservations.

"Some officials thought that connecting the store with death would bring only bad luck and bad public relations, but the idea of caring for the customer and the example of Matsuya prevailed," said Hideo Shioda of Mitsukoshi's public relations department.

The entry in the funeral business by Mitsukoshi, Tokyo's largest ($1.4 billion in sales for 14 outlets), oldest and most respected department store, was viewed as evidence of a new social phenomenon—a growing social rootlessness in the Japanese capital.

Families that have lived in Tokyo for generations tend to use undertakers who have served the family for generations, Shioda said. But for the masses of postwar newcomers, the growing impersonal atmosphere of high-rise apartments and urban living has made the neighborhood mortician a phenomenon of the past.

"Instead of thumbing through a telephone directory looking at lists of numbers of unknown morticians, wondering whether they are reliable and how much they will charge, it is easier for these people to dial the number of Mitsukoshi, a name they all know." Shioda said.

$500 to $21,000

With the Mitsukoshi name standing behind the service, they know they can count on quality, he said.

Fees range from a budget $500 to a grandiose $21,000 service, but Mitsukoshi itself gets nothing—at least not directly. The fee goes to Teito Tenrei, a large mortuary firm that provides the service for Mitsukoshi.

The department store, Shioda said, gets only goodwill.

"We want our customers to feel themselves a part of the Mitsukoshi family," he said.

Teito is on call around the clock. One of its representatives will help a family lay out a body in a preferred manner, on dry ice in a casket, for the funeral. Another Teito man registers the death and gets a permit to cremate the body after the service.

A third contacts a family-designated Shinto, Buddhist or Christian sect to get a priest or minister to conduct the service. Although 75 per cent of Japanese families profess to believe in no religion, most have Buddhist services by tradition.

Cemetery Problem

Teito also arranges for cremation and will help a family find a cemetery lot into which the ashes and bones of the deceased eventually will be placed in a marble container.

Burial, even with cremation, is a problem for many newcomers, Teito consultants said. Within Tokyo, an average of five families apply for every family cemetery lot sold.

Problems assume larger proportions for families wishing to have a body buried without cremation. Most cemeteries do not have the space to bury a coffin and only one hospital in Tokyo is licensed to embalm.

Funerals are usually held at home but mortuary halls are used for ceremonies attended by hundreds of mourners. The wide variance in prices is related to the number of mourners and the number of priests—sometimes as many as six at a cost of about $600—who are called upon to officiate at the funeral.

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PEOPLE: *An Exceptional Inter[illegible] In the N.Y. Library*

David Zuckerman has been a frequent visitor to the Documents Room of the New York Public Library since last fall, and, police say, each time he left he took a bit of precious Americana with him. According to a not-yet completed inventory, a library executive listed as missing Tuesday two Benjamin Franklin letters, 12 John Hancocks and possibly a Jefferson Davis among the 75 or more documents sneaked out of the library's main branch on Fifth Avenue. Zuckerman, 31, a stamp dealer, was arrested Monday at the office of a Long Island autograph dealer to whom he allegedly tried to sell some of the libary's documents. Although the thefts appear to have been going on for six or seven months, the library was unaware of it until last Friday, the keeper of the manuscripts, Paul Rugen said. "We got a telephone call from Doris Harris, a Los Angeles dealer, who recognized a piece as belonging to us," he said. Rugen said that the nature of the collection—an estimated 10 million pieces, some bound, some loose—has always made security difficult. "In many respects we are amazed that it hasn't happened before."

* * *

U.S. journalists, British Prime Minister James Callaghan said, live in posh bars and never get out to see the real country. They are painting "an appalling picture" of Britain on U.S. television, he said in Parliament. Callaghan used a regular feature of Parliament, a time set aside for questioning the prime minister, to criticize the "distorted" view of Britain abroad. "It is not a true picture," he said Tuesday in a reply to a question from Liberal party leader David Steel. "It is a headline picture. It is one culled sometimes by American correspondents living in West End bars."

* * *

Jacqueline Onassis covered the horsemeat with catsup and ate it with relish, her former chef reported. "It was my revenge," Lutz Phieler told the Bild, West Germany's biggest - circulation newspaper. Phieler, the chef from 1969 to 1971 on the Onassis yacht Christina, said, "I prepared the finest dishes for Jackie



Jacqueline O[illegible]
... *che[illegible]*

and she dumped cats[illegible] all—filet steak, breas[illegible] saddle of venison, o[illegible] truffles." So one da[illegible] man chef said he pr[illegible] meat for her, said "[illegible] and watched her wi[illegible] was very stuck-up [illegible] told Bild. "And ve[illegible] the late Mr. Onassis, quarreled and alwa[illegible] separate rooms."

* * *

Former President G[illegible] architect unveiled pl[illegible] for the "simple an[illegible] tious" 15-room hous[illegible] will build in Ran[illegible] Calif., as their retire[illegible] "The Fords desired [illegible] for casual, informal [illegible] ing," said Macdon[illegible] president of Welton [illegible] Associates, a Los A[illegible] architectural firm. [illegible] consultations with [illegible] family," said Bec[illegible] created a simple an[illegible] tious residence with [illegible] houette completely [illegible] with the surroundi[illegible] hood." The 6,000 [illegible] ranch house will occ[illegible] adjacent to the [illegible] Country Club golf c[illegible] Fords currently are [illegible] home on the same [illegible] cost of the Fords' ne[illegible] not announced. B[illegible] construction was [illegible] begin this spring.

—SAMUEL [illegible]

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